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LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

We regret to announce the political demise of the Right Honourable Lord John Russell. This melancholy event occurred on Friday, the 6th inst., when his Lordship, in an ever-memorable and unhappy speech committed the act which will deprive the Government of his presence, and his country of the satisfaction of having among its Ministers a man so illustrious for great public services. Lord John broke up the Aberdeen Administration because some, if not all, of his colleagues were not carrying on the war with sufficient energy. His present colleagues, if true to themselves, and to prevent a catastrophe similar to that which befell Lord Aberdeen's Government, must deprive themselves of Lord John Russell for the same reason, and with the same weapon. His continuance in office would damage their characters, impair their usefulness, and be a scandal to the country both at home and abroad; perhaps no scandal in Germany, Austria, or Russia, but a great scandal everywhere else, especially among the brave-hearted and generous people, who are fighting by our side in the gory battle-fields of the Crimea. Though his Lordship's secession from the Ministry has not, at the time we write, been announced in a formal manner to the country, and although Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's very proper motion has not been discussed, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that many days will elapse before the Secretaryship of the Colonies will be declared vacant. The representation of London will not necessarily be vacated so soon—but at the next election it is as certain as anything can be which has not happened, that Lord John Russell will not have the honour of a seat for the metropolis. If the veteran will still lag super-

fluous on the stage, a small rat-hole or family borough, left undisturbed by his own Reform Bill, will be the only abiding-place for his Parliamentary senility.

There was a time when no man's public character stood higher in the estimation of his countrymen. The name of Lord John Russell was, as his rival, Mr. Disraeli admitted, "one of the most precious possessions of the House of Commons." No man but Lord John Russell could have deprived the House or the country of a property so highly to be prized. But his Lordship himself has done this deed, and he belongs no more to the present or the future. He ranks among the men of a past age; and History will not be niggard in the admission and record of his many claims to public gratitude. The steady friend of Reform—the enlightened and persistent advocate of Education—the doughty champion of Civil and Religious Liberty—all these he was, and much more, until in an evil hour, and at the instigation of his own vanity, and perhaps of the jaunty malevolence of the comic gentleman, to whom Mr. Dickens has given a new passport to immortality, he consented to become a diplomatist. Upon that rock he split; and the frothy and shallow waves of Vienna are washing over the ruins of a noble ship, which, had it not ventured into such perilous places, so utterly unsuited for it, might yet have defied many a storm, and borne the banner of England to new triumphs in the Parliamentary strife.

We cannot but think, however, that Lord Palmerston is rightly served. He brought upon himself the disgrace which has befallen his Cabinet. Lord John's deplorable failure was caused by Lord Palmerston. The engineer is hoist with his own petard. It was considered, in the slang of the day, to be a very "clever dodge"

in the Premier to induce Lord John Russell to go to Vienna at a time when his presence in London threatened to be inconvenient, if not dangerous. But the dodge was too clever, and defeated itself. The respite from difficulty was but temporary. The negotiator—a man not fit to negotiate;—the sport of the wily, subtle, word-splitting special pleaders of the Vienna Conferences—was fatally entrapped as soon as he opened his mouth at the round-table of Count Buol. It was his special business to look after the honour of his own country; but when he began to prattle of the honour of Russia as of a thing that was to be tenderly dealt with, his opponents saw their advantage, and made the most of it. Lord John Russell never recovered from the effects of that stupendous blunder. The defilement of it has stuck to him ever since, and rendered him as a diplomatist the laughing-stock of Europe. It was not, however, until he broke silence in Parliament, and divulged his entire acquiescence in the illusory proposals, under cover of which Austria has slunk from the fulfilment of her solemn engagements, that the eyes of his countrymen and their Allies were opened to behold the full consequences of his imbecility. There is surely something in the atmosphere of Vienna which is fatal to common sense and honesty. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who caught the contagion of Viennese diplomacy at the same time as Lord John Russell—but whether from Count Buol or Prince Gortschakoff, we cannot tell—was promptly ousted from office by his Imperial master; but Lord John escaped for a time the befitting punishment. But, though, under a Constitutional and Parliamentary system, the disgrace of an incompetent or misguided Minister is not so sudden as under a despotism or an autocracy, the day of



"ORION."

"DU QUESNE."

"ROYAL GEORGE," 120.

"TOURVILLE," 100 (FLAG-SHIP OF ADMIRAL PENAUD).

reckoning is certain to come at last. Disgrace has tardily fallen upon Lord John Russell, and will speedily involve his colleagues also, if they do not make particular haste to free themselves from the peril of such companionship.

The questions which the country asks are twofold: will Lord John Russell voluntarily resign office? or will Lord Palmerston compel him to do so? For Lord John Russell's sake, and in grateful remembrance of his past services, it is to be hoped that he will spare himself and his colleagues the pain of a dismissal. Could we imagine as within the bounds of possibility that neither of these events should occur, and that the Ministry should attempt to continue in office, with Lord John Russell as their colleague, it would become the business of Parliament and of the country to put an end to the scandal, and entrust the Government to other hands. How can the war be prosecuted with the vigour necessary to secure an honourable and a durable peace—how can our brave soldiers show their bravery as they wish to do—how can the people have confidence in public men—how can our allies respect us—and how shall our foes fear, as they should be taught to fear us—if we have in the Ministry a high functionary—a once illustrious statesman—who is of opinion that we refused to negotiate on a basis that was satisfactory, and that, consequently, the blood we are now shedding in the Crimea is wilfully and wrongfully spilt? It is bad enough to have traitors in council. To have traitors in council is infinitely worse; and traitors those are—whatever their name and station—who proclaim to the world that Russia made or accepted sincere and satisfactory overtures for peace, and that England and France rejected them without reason, and made war without justice. Russians and Austrians do and will say so, and take Lord John Russell as their witness; but that such things should be read and debated in the Crimea is a scandal from which there is but one means of purification. If Lord John Russell will not serve his country in this emergency by withdrawing from its councils, Lord Palmerston must find the remedy, or suffer for his wilful participation in the flagrant offence. Lord John Russell has the same liberty to change his opinions that is enjoyed by the humblest of his countrymen; but he has not, and ought not to have, the liberty of sitting in council as a War Minister when he condemns the war and paralyzes the arms of those who are conducting it. He owes his country an atonement. His retirement into private life will be sufficient for the purpose. But perhaps he would like Lord Palmerston to retire with him? On that point it will be for Lord Palmerston to speak.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

In the despatches from Rear-Admiral Dundas, which we give in our other sheet, an account is given of the destruction of a fort at Rotsenholm, on the 20th ult., and of a large block of Government buildings at the back of the island of Kotka, consisting of barracks fit to contain about 5000 men, stables, storehouses, and hospital. The same despatches give some details relating to the destruction of a number of Government vessels laden with granite. It appears that on the 30th ult. the *Magicienne*, while cruising on the north coast between Viborg and Helsingfors, anchored off the Bay of Werolax, and sent her armed boats with a gun-boat up the bay to reconnoitre. Inside they discovered a large granite quarry, at which about 200 men were at work, who immediately fled on their approach. They found thirty coasting-vessels at anchor, twenty-nine being laden with blocks of stone, intended for Cronstadt, already cut and numbered: these they took into deep water, set fire to them, and left them to sink.

The despatch calls the place Werolax, a misprint, most probably, for Risalaks, a place not far from Viborg, where the celebrated granite quarries are situated from which the monolith columns for the Izak church of St. Petersburg were taken.

From letters received by the last Baltic mail we learn that the *Amphion*, while on a cruise near Svaborg, had noticed that considerable trade was being carried on between that port and the east coast. This she endeavoured to stop by going in between the Island of Pinisari and the main; and, while taking up a position to stop this traffic, she suddenly got into shoal water, and immediately touched a rock. A boat was hoisted out in order to ascertain which way she should cast out of danger, when the enemy opened fire upon her from one of the forts, and from three gun-boats and two small steamers which came out of the harbour. She, however, returned their fire with such rapidity that she kept the vessels at bay, saved her boat, and blew up a magazine in the battery. She was, however, struck in several parts of her hull and rigging, and also lost one man killed by round-shot, and two wounded.

On the 29th ult. a Russian steamer came out from Cronstadt with a flag of truce to the *Royal George*. She came as close as possible to the Risbank Battery, and first went to the reserve squadron; but her journey there was only a blind, to enable her to come round the west end of the island instead of coming through the northern channel, which would have been much nearer, but would have shown us the passage through the piles which run across it. She was a very small but beautiful steamer, with enormous paddles. She had on board a Captain in the Russian navy, Aide-de Camp to the Minister of Marine. He was the bearer of a despatch to the Commander-in-Chief, relating to the disastrous affair at Hango-head, for which they throw the whole blame upon us. He wished to see the Commander-in-Chief in person, but Admiral Dundas refused to receive any one below the rank of an Admiral; so, having delivered his despatch to Lieut. the Hon. Augustus Hobart, he made his way back to Cronstadt.

On the 1st inst., at an early hour in the morning, the *James Watt* signalled that about 2000 regular troops were marching to the westward along the road from St. Petersburg to Viborg. They were accompanied by four pieces of artillery. The *James Watt* and *Shap* gun-boat opened fire upon them with shell, and must have done great execution among them. During the day the mortar batteries at Cronstadt and the earthworks along the northern shore were being exercised.

The animated scene engraved upon the preceding page is from a sketch by Mr. Carmichael; and has much of the characteristic vigour of the stirring scene.

BOMBARDMENT OF KRASNAJA GORKA.

HAMBURG, Wednesday.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, of the 6th inst., states that the British ships bombarded Krasnaia Gorka on the forenoon of the 3rd inst., for five hours. They destroyed the telegraph station and barracks.

MR. HARGRAVES AND THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—It may be recollected that the Legislative Council of Victoria moved and adopted an address to the Governor of that Colony on the 16th of October last, praying that his Excellency would place the sum of ten thousand pounds on the estimates as a gratuity to Mr. E. H. Hargraves, the discoverer of the auriferous wealth of Australia. The Legislative Council of New South Wales also voted a similar sum to Mr. Hargraves in 1853. We heard nothing more of the transaction, and supposed the recommendation of the Council had been acquiesced in by the Governor; but we learn by the advices and newspapers from Melbourne, received by the *James Barnes*, that, in the supplementary amended estimate for 1854, the sum of £5000 only is accorded as a gratuity to Mr. Hargraves. In the same paper it is announced that the Council voted £20,000 to the Patriotic Fund. We certainly think this act of generosity and patriotism would have come with a much better grace had Mr. Hargraves been first cared for. Doubtless, one of the thirty-six members who carried the address against six will move an amendment, when the £5000 is proposed, that the original sum of £10,000 be awarded to Mr. Hargraves. England has benefited to an immense extent by the discovery of gold in Australia, and neither the mother country nor the colony should forget Mr. Hargraves—a man who might have made his own private fortune without reference to his country, but who preferred to be patriotic rather than wealthy.

INCREASE OF SMUGGLING.—In consequence of the increase of smuggling on the Hanoverian and Oldenburg sea border, now forming a portion of the Zollverein limits, it is intended that ten or twelve revenue boats shall be stationed at different points of the coast. Additional coast-guard posts are likewise to be established within the Elbe. The expenses will be borne in common by all the Zollverein States.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It seems probable that, during the absence of the Empress, the Emperor will visit the Camp at Boulogne. All the officers who were absent from the Camp du Nord have received orders to return to their post. The Camp de Satory is, it appears, to be re-established.

The arrival and continuance (with the exception of a slight thunder-storm and some showers in the beginning of the week) of fine weather has given the utmost animation to the metropolis, not only among the pleasure-seekers, but to the commercial interests, which were seriously affected by the continuance of the wintry climate which reigned till the end of June. The alarm entertained for the safety of the grain crops has almost entirely given place to hopes of more than usual abundance, though the fate of the vines seems to be unhappily decided in most of the provinces, the mischief being too far advanced to be remedied by any weather, however favourable.

The Exposition Universelle is at length pronounced to be complete. The fears experienced that the size of the main building would prove insufficient for the products it was to contain seem to have been exaggerated, as there yet remain several empty stalls in the building, which, as the whole is pronounced complete, must necessarily remain vacant. An Imperial decision, suggested by the Prince Napoleon, orders that 1500 men of the garrison of Paris shall, each day, be permitted to visit the Exhibition gratis.

Close to the Palais is being established a *châlet*, containing a complete collection of the beasts and birds of Switzerland, stuffed and classed with the utmost care, and arranged in such a way as to represent their habits and modes of life in their native country. This museum has been collected with much labour and expense by M. Challande—a military man, who has already exhibited it with the utmost success in various European capitals.

It appears that numerous and important changes are about to take place in the different diplomatic circles. The Marquis de Turgot, whose wound renders his longer continuance in his present functions difficult, if not impossible, returns to Paris, and takes his place in the Senate; and the Marquis de Moustier, now at Berlin, will, it is supposed, fill the post he leaves vacant at Madrid. M. A. Barrot (so says report) will go to Berlin, leaving his present place at Brussels to be filled by the Baron de Talleyrand-Périgord, now at Carlsruhe. M. Charles Baudin will go to the Grand Duchy of Baden; M. de Baumville will succeed him in London; and M. Herbet, General Consul there, will proceed to Antwerp. It is also reported that the Duc de Grammont, French Minister at Turin, is to return to occupy a high position at Court. Various names are mentioned as being likely to take the place such an arrangement would leave vacant, but little character of certainty attaches, as yet, to any of them.

In consequence of the increased price of lodgings, it is reported that a project is being entertained of carrying the limits of Paris as far as the fortifications, and exempting from fresh taxes the whole of the ground and buildings between them and the *barrières* for the space of ten years.

Madame Emile de Girardin leaves in the hands of Madame Rose Chéri a comedy entitled "Une Femme qui déteste son Mari." The plot is founded on an incident under the Reign of Terror, in which Madame de Lanjuinais, to save her husband, whom she adored, pretended to wish to divorce him, to marry the Republican officer on whom his safety depended. At the period of her death this celebrated writer was engaged on a most important production, a comedy in verse, "Les Ridicules Pernicieux." The work was tolerably advanced, and great expectations were entertained of its success, expectations doomed to be thus sadly defeated by the event so little generally anticipated.

Mdlle. Rachel, excited, it would seem, to emulation by the successes of Mdlle. Ristori, and the reappearance of the somewhat Queen of French tragedy, Mdlle. Georges, has decided on giving six parting representations during the fortnight that precedes her departure from France. As may be supposed, these are crowded to excess by a public anxious to see what is supposed to be the last of "La Grande;" and places can hardly be had for love or money. For ourselves, having seen her many times, and expecting to have the occasion, if it so pleases us, to see her many times again—though we have no intention of going to America for the purpose—we prefer saving our money and escaping the crowd till her next series of last appearances.

A new Belgian tenor, Wicart, of whom great things are said, takes the principal rôle in the *reprise* of the "Juive" at the Grand Opera. Mdlle. Elmire, Belgian also, is ere very long to *débuter* there, and Mdlle. Lafon and M. Belval are to appear in the "Huguenots." Alboni is engaged for three months, and Roger is about to create the principal part in the "Santa Chiara," the new opera of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg. It is reported that there will be no Italian Opera the ensuing winter. It appears that M. Ragani has lost by the two last seasons; and though the Emperor, who takes a strong personal interest in him, as an old soldier of the Emperor, proposes to indemnify him for a part of his expenses, he fears again to enter on the undertaking, unless the theatre can be placed on the footing of the Imperial theatres, which are accorded gratis to the *entrepreneurs*. This, it appears, is against rules, and hence its closing. There is, at this moment, at the Opéra Comique a chorist who certainly deserves well of his country. He has, in the army and navy, nine sons fighting in the Crimea.

AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last. The work for the next Presidential election had seriously commenced between the three parties who were anxious for the succession. The champion of the American party is George Law, of New York; the Seward Coalition party, W. H. Seward, of New York; the Democratic party, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.

The Know-Nothings of Baltimore, Washington, and Easton, Pa., had held large and enthusiastic meetings, and had adopted the Philadelphia platform. Notice had been given in the lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature of an intention to introduce a Personal Liberty Bill. The *Herald* presumes it will be identical with the act nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts at its last session. The vote of all the counties on the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Illinois had been received, and showed a majority against the law of 14,000 votes. At an anti-Maine Law meeting at Albany, there had been a fair attendance of delegates from various parts of the States. Resolutions appointing a State Central Committee, and directing it to make a thorough canvass of the State, with power to call a Convention, if circumstances should justify such a course, were adopted.

The British Consul at New York has received a copy of a circular from Lord Clarendon, contradicting a statement recently put forth by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, implying that the British Government had abandoned the principle proclaimed by her Majesty in her declaration that the right of seizing an enemy's property taken on board of neutral vessels, unless contraband of war, would be waived.

Mr. Charles H. Stanley, of the British Consulate at New York, had been arrested, and placed under 1000 dollars bond, to answer a charge of enlisting recruits for the Crimea. In reference to this question the *New York Herald* says:—"The efforts of the British recruiting agents hereabouts to enlist men for the Crimean legion appear to be attended with considerable difficulty. We learn that the brig *Buffalo* was on Sunday taken into Holmes's Hole by the revenue cutter *James Campbell*. It appears that she recently sailed from this port with a number of Germans as passengers, who were ostensibly engaged to work on some imaginary railroad in Nova Scotia, but who were in reality destined to win renown and eight dollars per month before Sebastopol. The Germans, after getting to sea, thought they had made a bad bargain, and placed themselves under the protection of the cutter, the commander of which awaits orders from the authorities."

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

A despatch from General Simpson, stating that the English batteries would open fire on the Redan last Tuesday, has been followed by one from General Pelissier, dated Tuesday, 10th of July, two p.m., in which he says:—

The firing has been very brisk during the whole of the day between the English and the great Redan. This evening that work is very silent; consequently our allies will be able to advance their works.

A despatch from General Simpson, dated Crimea, July 11, 4.45 p.m., says:—

Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan. Cholera is decreasing, and the health of the army is satisfactory.

The suspension of operations since the last assault appears to have been owing to the derangement of the railway; but as that impediment to action has been removed, and as General Simpson makes allusion to the weight of artillery which he will bring into play, we hope that our superiority in this powerful arm may be effectually exerted, and that the blood of our troops may be economised through the agency of our guns. It is satisfactory to observe that in this respect the progress of the allies is steady and decided. We may not, indeed, be able to annihilate the vast earthworks of the enemy with as much certainty as if they were constructions of masonry; but, by the aid of heavy shells pitched vertically into their redoubts, we can so search their defences that no troops can live in them. The works of the opposing armies are now pushed close to each other, the range is known to an inch, and, under such circumstances, the ascendancy in artillery must be nearly equivalent to the ascendancy altogether. It is plain that the Russians see their danger, and that they are exerting all their ingenuity to avert it. In the Mamelon, which is a good specimen of the works to be encountered, there were found funnel-shaped pits, into which shells might roll and burst, together with bomb-proof excavations, into which the men could retire. Although, however, the enemy will no doubt avail themselves of all such expedients with the skill which they have hitherto displayed, the means of attack, under present conditions, must exceed those of defence. The Allies have advanced closer and closer to the works of the place, their artillery has opened on successive occasions with greater and greater power, and the Russians, who at first asserted something like an equality in this respect, and long maintained the contest, are now fain to withdraw their guns under our fire, and to confess or pretend themselves silenced. It is scarcely possible, indeed, that the resources of Sebastopol, however vast they may have been, should not be exhausted by exertions so prodigious and so protracted; and, while the Allies are constantly receiving accessions of strength, and improving their communications in all directions, the Russians are becoming more effectually isolated day after day.

NEW FRENCH WORKS.

Our allies have greatly added to the extent of the trenches on the right of the Mamelon. There is now a perfect labyrinth of covered ways and approaches on this side. They have carried them forward considerably in advance of the old Russian approach which was made to connect the Kamechata redoubt on the one side with the Selenghinsk redoubt on the other side of the Careening Bay ravine. This approach was carried nearly in a straight line down the Mamelon-hill, across the comparatively flat ground between it and the Careening Bay ravine, across the ravine itself, and up the steep ascent to the redoubt on Mount Sapoune. The French have established another parallel beyond this, so far as regards the ground on the west side of the ravine, and have thus gained a considerable advance on that side towards the Careening Port and the great roadstead. In the most forward part of this advanced parallel a powerful battery, spoken of as the Marine Battery, has been constructed. The guns of this work control, in a great degree, the position formerly occupied by the vessels near Careening Bay, and would, in all probability, prevent a recurrence of the fire which the ships were previously able to direct against our allies in their movements on the right flank of the Mamelon Vert, and which told with fatal effect as their columns advanced on that side in the attack against the Malakoff works.

Our allies have also been very actively employed in the works on the east side of the Careening ravine. Large working parties are nightly engaged in changing the aspect of the batteries, and adding to the armament in the redoubt nearest the ravine, which, when in the possession of the enemy, was called the Selenghinsk Redoubt. In the daytime the troops contrive to strengthen the parapets thrown up at night. In the second redoubt, that a little further to the east and more in advance, working parties are also employed. The Russians called this the Volhynia Redoubt; the French have named it "La Redoute Noire," from the dark mould of which the parapets are formed, and in contradistinction to the former, or "La Redoute Blanche," which appears conspicuously white from the débris of the limestone rock of which its face chiefly consists. It is said that two monster 21-inch mortars have arrived for our allies, each requiring a fabulous amount of powder to project a shell so enormously heavy that it has to be lifted into the gun by a mechanical contrivance, and that these mortars are to be brought up to Mount Sapoune, to be used against the large ships in the roadstead. No guns have been placed in the small 5-gun battery placed across the ridge near the extremity of the spur over the Careening Port. On the projecting point of cliff, almost immediately opposite, on the north side of the roadstead, just where what is sometimes called the Bay of Inkerman commences, is one of the enemy's batteries, which has been greatly strengthened of late. The battery is in a line with the cliff, and close to its verge. This work now mounts twelve guns of heavy calibre. Their line of fire is directed against the works on Mount Sapoune. The cliff on which the 12-gun battery is placed has considerably the advantage in elevation over the extreme spur to the east of Careening Port, the nearest point under its fire; and the 5-gun work, though it could be employed by the Russians, is not available, therefore, for French artillery purposes. It is, however, occupied by a small body of sharpshooters. A frequent fire is kept up by the guns of the 12-gun battery before named against the French working parties in the Mount Sapoune redoubts.

In a despatch dated Sunday, July 8, ten p.m., General Pelissier says:—

I have nothing new to announce to you to-day. The works on the batteries at Careening Bay are being pushed forward in spite of a very brisk fire from the enemy. Every one exerts himself with all his energy.

THE REMAINS OF THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

The large advanced battery in our right attack, destined to act against the shipping, has made great progress; and a second battery, with the same object, has been commenced in another part of the works.

The Russian line-of-battle ships and other vessels are still moored in that part of the roadstead which is enclosed between a line drawn nearly northwards from the west side of the South Harbour, and another imaginary line commencing half way between Fort Paul and Careening Bay, and finishing on the opposite side, in Hollandia Bay. The limit on the west side of the South Harbour is not an imaginary one, however; it is formed by the line of sunken vessels, or whatever may be the nature of the obstruction, stretching from before Fort Nicholas towards Sievernaia. The ships would have to force through this obstruction to get into Artillery Bay. The two three-deckers and the two-deckers are still moored broadside on to the Karabelnaia, and retain a threatening attitude against the Redan and Malakoff works. The vessels of less pretension are chiefly congregated on the north side of the roadstead.

A letter from Odessa of the 26th, in the *Fremden Blatt* of Vienna, says:—

General Chruloff, who is charged with the defence of the Karabelnaia, has removed his best guns from the North Fort into the batteries of the Great and Little Redan, and into those of the Malakoff Tower, which, with the Bastion No. 2, forms a crown-work, called Fort Korniloff. These guns are replaced in the Northern forts by guns which have recently arrived; for out of 2300 guns with which Sebastopol was armed at first there only remain 1400 fit for service.

WILLS, PERSONALTY, AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Liddell, Baron Ravensworth, was proved under £60,000 personalty. The Venerable Robert Young Keays, Archdeacon of Bombay, £35,000 personalty in England. Henry Lainson, Reigate and London, warehouseman, £80,000. James Henry Shears, copper-merchant, London, £20,000. William Wellin, of Gloucester, woolstapler, £10,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Althea Heberden, of St. Sidwell, Exeter, £45,000; and has bequeathed £5000, in charities, as under:—Propagation of the Gospel, £1000; Employing additional Curates, £1000; Governesses' Benevolent Institution, £1000; Colonial Bishops, £1000; Infant Orphan Asylum, £500; Exeter Dispensary, £100; Exeter Penitentiary, £100; Assisting Curates at Exeter, £100; Blind School, Exeter, £100; St. Sidwell and St. James' Schools, £50 each. Mr. Henry Wood, of Clifton, Bristol, has, by a codicil, left £100 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £100 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the British and Foreign Society; and £100 to the Tunbridge Wells Infirmary. The Rev. Thomas Sanderson, Vicar of Little Addington, has bequeathed £110 to the

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
(Continued from page 55.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord LYNDHURST withdrew for the present Session the Oath of Abjuration Bill, which stood for a second reading on Tuesday. The Haileybury College Bill and the Powers under Improvement Acts Regulation Bill were severally read a third time and passed. The following bills passed through Committee, viz., the Dwellings for Labouring Classes Bill, the Edinburgh Lands Bill, the Victoria Government Bill, the Waste Lands (Australia) Acts Repeal Bill, the New South Wales Government Bill, the Places of Religious Worship Registration Bill, and the Youthful Offenders (No. 2) Bill. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At the early sitting of the House the Nuisances Removal Amendment Bill was considered in Committee, and its clauses were agreed to. Some progress was also made in the Metropolitan Buildings Bill, which was likewise considered in Committee.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Sir F. Thesiger, said it was not the intention of the Government to proceed further that Session with the Roman Catholic Charities Bill.

Mr. F. PEEL, in reply to Mr. Milnes, said that he had no knowledge except that which he acquired from the public papers of the treatment experienced by the late Mr. Stowe, who was sent by the proprietors of the *Times* to dispense the funds with which he had been entrusted for the relief of the wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Scutari.

SIR E. BULWER LYTON'S MOTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord PALMERSTON, having laid on the table papers relating to the late Conference at Vienna, said that the Government objected to the motion of the right hon. Baronet being brought on until the House was made acquainted with the contents of those papers. They would be in the hands of members to-morrow. He would offer no impediment whatever to that motion being considered any day in the following week.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to the question of Mr. Disraeli put to him on a former evening, as to whether he had obtained her Majesty's consent for the statements which he had made on Friday night, in respect to the proceedings of the Cabinet, observed that he did not consider such a proceeding at all necessary, inasmuch as the facts referred to must have been perfectly well known by those who had followed the course of recent events, as well as by the publication of Count Buol's circular in the public papers. An erroneous impression appeared to have gone abroad as to what he had then stated. Although in May last he thought that the propositions made by Count Buol might be assented to by her Majesty's Government, he was now of opinion that the only course for the Western Powers to take was a vigorous prosecution of the war (Laughter).

Mr. DISRAELI did not think that the explanation given by the noble Lord in the slightest degree changed his position in reference to the extraordinary revelation made by him on Friday night. That statement of the noble Lord had created the utmost uneasiness throughout the country; and he thought, under the circumstances, it was the duty of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, to afford the very earliest opportunity for the consideration of the honourable Baronet's motion, which involved the question whether, under the circumstances, that House was prepared to continue their confidence in a Government, which it appeared upon the most important question of the day, were divided in their opinions as to the necessity of continuing the war.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the right hon. gentleman had really made "Much Ado about Nothing." As he had before stated, he was ready to give the hon. Baronet Monday, or any other day next week, for the bringing on of his motion.

Sir E. BULWER LYTON said he was not surprised at the noble Lord observing that his right hon. friend had made "Much Ado about Nothing," in point of chronological order the "Much Ado about Nothing" came immediately after "The Comedy of Errors" (Immense laughter, in which Lord Palmerston himself joined). He accepted the noble Lord's offer, and would bring on his motion on Monday in a substantive form, and not as an amendment to going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. ROEBUCK consented, under such circumstances, to postpone his motion until that of the hon. Baronet was disposed of.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Sir J. FERGUSON moved that it be read a third time that day three months.

Upon a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 105 to 102.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 12.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
July 6	30.009	77.5	50.8	62.2	0°	83	E.	0.00
7	30.053	73.0	49.8	59.6	- 2.5	91	E.	0.00
8	—	77.7	53.0	64.2	+ 2.2	78	S.E.	0.00
9	29.747	77.4	54.1	63.9	+ 2.0	86	S.E.	0.30
10	29.584	77.1	58.9	65.8	+ 4.0	83	S.W.	0.00
11	29.471	61.8	55.8	57.0	- 4.8	100	N.	1.73
12	29.708	78.0	58.0	65.6	+ 3.7	90	S.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 30.00 in. at the beginning of the week to 30.05 in. by the 7th; decreased to 29.47 in. by the 11th; and increased to 29.75 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.771 in.

The mean temperature of the week was 62.6°—being 0.6° above its average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 28.2°, being the difference between the highest reading, 78.0°, on the 12th; and the lowest, 49.8°, on the 7th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 17.7°; the greatest was 26.7°, on the 6th; and the least 6°, on the 12th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than two inches; one inch and seven-tenths of which fell on the 11th. Vivid flashes of lightning were seen during the evening of the 9th.

The weather during the first three days of the week was very fine, and the sky almost cloudless; the rest of the week was dull, and the sky nearly overcast.

Lewisham, July 13, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.
HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1356 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these, 680 were boys and 676 were girls, being 24 and 8 respectively below their average numbers. The deaths during the week were 926: 493 being males and 433 females. The average number in the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years corrected for increase of population is 1058. The present return of deaths, therefore, shows an improvement in the public health. Diarrhea was fatal in 28 cases, cholera in 6, measles in 11, small-pox in 22, and typhus in 55; to diseases of the respiratory organs 108 deaths are referred; to diseases of the heart, 36; to diseases of the digestive organs, 58; to old age, 35; to sudden deaths, 2—being 12 below the average; and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 17 deaths are attributed—being 33 below the average number.

SIR B. HALL'S METROPOLITAN MANAGEMENT BILL.—On Thursday morning a meeting of the vestry of St. Luke's, Old-street-road, was held in the parish church for the purpose of considering the provisions of Sir Benjamin Hall's bill intituled "A bill for the better local management of the metropolis." It was urged by the respective speakers that under the provisions of this bill it was intended to supersede the present open vestry of £30 ratepayers (who now amount to 1500 in number), and in their stead to create a vestry of 60 persons to be selected by the ratepayers generally from those rated to the relief of the poor at £25 per annum and upwards. Resolutions were passed expressing an opinion that the proposed change simply reversed the course of legislation during the last century, inasmuch as it would set up a select instead of an open vestry, and would, so far as the trustees' vestry was concerned, raise the qualification of a vestryman, instead of lowering it.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained on Saturday evening, in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion-house, a distinguished party to meet the President and members of the Royal Academy.

The property and effects of Sir John Dean Paul are to be brought to the hammer on the 23rd inst., in consequence of the failure of the bank of which he was a partner.

The schooner yacht *Nancy Dawson*, so well known from her search after Sir John Franklin, arrived in the Thames a few days ago with the first cargo of pine-apples this season from the West Indies.

So great is the number of robbers and desperadoes at present overrunning the vicinity of Bologna, that the Cardinal Bishop Balluffi never goes out on his ecclesiastical duties without being escorted by eight dragons.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE value of agricultural statistics has only received of late years its due appreciation from the Government of this country. In 1836 Mr. Porter expressed his regret that, while we were rich in the possession of facts connected with many branches of social economy, we were almost wholly uninformed with regard to the productions of the soil. "The knowledge we have on that most important subject," he observes, "the quantity of land in cultivation within the kingdom, is entirely due to the industry of an individual whose estimates have never been either confirmed or questioned. What proportion of the cultivated land is applied to the production of any one article of food it has never been attempted to ascertain. We know every rood that is employed for the cultivation of hops, because of the direct financial interest which the Government has in ascertaining the fact; but it does not appear to be sufficiently understood how the national interest can be concerned in any kind of knowledge that does not yield money to the Exchequer."

The United States have long been free from this reproach. They collect annually complete returns of their agricultural productions, and return the number of bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, and potatoes; nor does the enumeration stop with those articles. There is an equally faithful record of pounds of rice, tobacco, wool, flax, and maple sugar, and an exact register of bales of cotton.

The French Board of Agriculture is almost equally diligent in recording the annual results of rural industry; and a similar system is adopted in Belgium, Prussia, and Lombardy. Even Russia has shown a laudable spirit of inquiry in this direction, as is manifested in the work of Kosegarten, and the more recent publication of Tengoborski. Dilatory, however, as England has been in the collection of agricultural statistics, it is only an act of bare justice to the memory of the late Sir John Sinclair to state that, towards the close of last century, he instituted some most useful researches into the rural economy of Scotland, in which he was assisted by the clergy, who prepared the accounts of their respective parishes—the record of which was known under the name of the "Statistical Account of Scotland." It is worthy of remark, because many English farmers refuse to give any information, from some vague fear of injuring themselves, that in every parish in Scotland great improvements have been effected, and no damage whatever has resulted from what has been ignorantly denounced as an "inquisitorial system."

During the late administration of the Earl of Aberdeen it was decided that a register of agricultural statistics should be annually prepared, and the execution of the task was entrusted, in 1853, to the Poor-law Board, whose first Report is now before us. In a letter addressed to Viscount Courtenay by the office of "Committee of Privy Council of Trade," it is said their Lordships "feel assured, from the experiments already made that there is no department of the State so well calculated to bring this further important experiment to a successful issue as the Poor-law Board;" and their Lordships add that they "presume, on the present occasion, the agency of the Boards of Guardians, and their officers would be again employed, under the superintendence of the Poor-law Inspectors." This confident hope has been disappointed; for, though some valuable information has been obtained, the general results are unsatisfactory. The returns embraced in the Report extend over nine districts comprising twelve counties; and seven of the nine inspectors avow that the machinery employed is objectionable, on various grounds. Before we enter on details it is right to observe that, on the very cover of the Report, a glaringly false statement is emblazoned; nor can we imagine why it was perpetrated, unless, indeed, deception is one of the inflexible rules of red tape. On the cover are these words:—"Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, 11th August, 1854." The fact is that the earliest of these Reports is dated in January, 1855—that for Berkshire, on the 20th March; that for Salop and Denbigh, on the 30th March; and that for Worcestershire and Brecknockshire, on the 27th April.

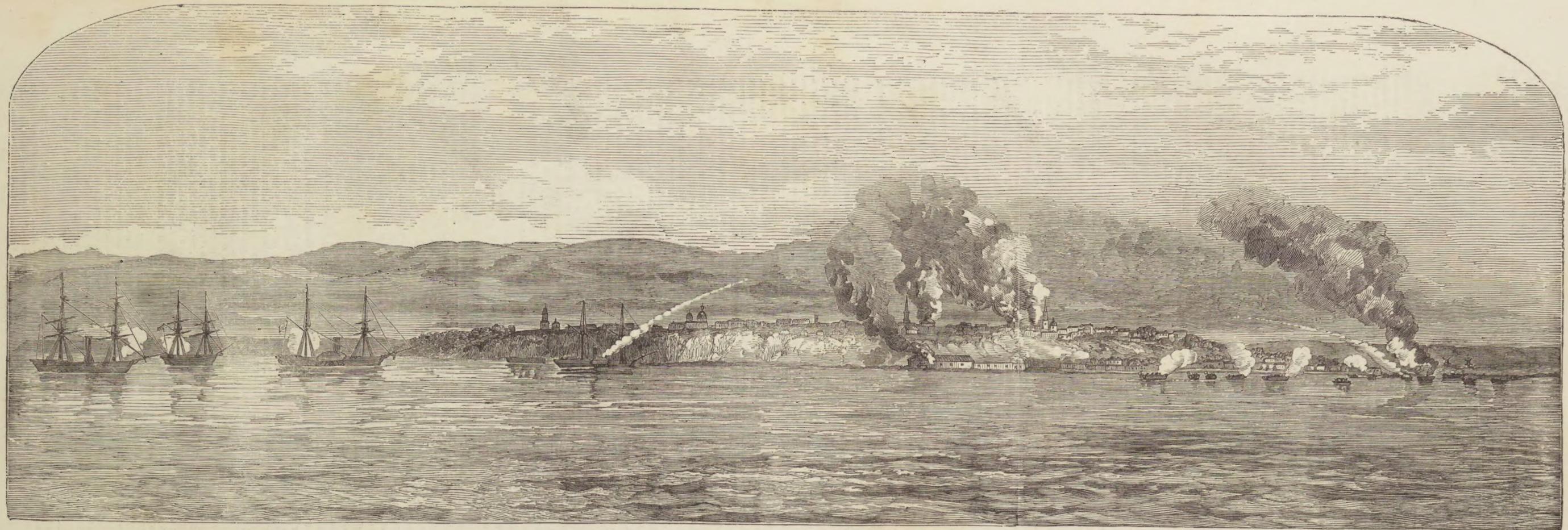
The failure in this experiment consists in its being very imperfect—many farmers refusing to give any returns, for which the obvious and only remedy is compulsion. Mr. Hawley, the Inspector for Hampshire and Wiltshire, has stated, under the following heads, the causes of hostility:—1. The inquisitorial nature of the proceedings for obtaining returns; 2. The impossibility of carrying out a measure of such importance with any prospect of success under the voluntary system; 3. Unfitness of the machinery of Boards of Guardians for conducting the proceedings, their interference with the ordinary business of the boards; 4. The ill-feeling created in the minds of the ratepayers against the guardians and their officers; 5. Distraction of the relieving officers, in the capacity of enumerators, from their general duties, and particularly those which have reference to the relief of the poor; 6. Inadequacy of the remuneration made to the officers for their services. The whole machinery is thus condemned. Economy does not consist in giving little money for much labour, for, in such a view, the work must be done by incompetent functionaries, whose services are dear at any price; but a wise economy looks to the end sought to be accomplished rather than to the remuneration awarded, and that end is accuracy and copiousness combined. Now what did the Poor-law Board consider as a fitting compensation? Just ten shillings for one hundred schedules to the classifiers, and forty shillings for one hundred schedules to the enumerators!

The gross total of the statute acres in the districts comprised in this Report is 7,743,850; the quantity under tillage and fallow is 2,581,312 acres; under grass, 3,156,096 acres. In the aggregate of acres in houses, gardens, roads, fences, waste, wood and plantation, and in holdings of less than two acres, is 2,006,442. The total number of schedules issued was 118,287—of which 95,117 were filled up by occupiers, 17,042 by the enumerators; and of 8128 no information was received. There is also a return of live stock, distinguishing different animals in separate columns, which we omit, preferring to give an approximative enumeration of the whole throughout England and Wales. It appears from the last Census that there are in England and Wales 37,324,615 acres. The subjoined estimate is based on the ascertained returns obtained from the twelve counties comprised in the Report, in an ordinary rule of proportion; or, as the 7,743,850 acres examined bear a relation to the 37,324,915 acres which include the whole area:—

UNDER CROP.	Acres.
Wheat	3,807,846
Barley	2,667,776
Oats	1,302,782
Rye	73,731
Beans and peas	698,188
Vetches	218,551
Turnips	2,267,200
Mangold	177,263
Carrot	12,638
Potatoes	192,287
Flax	10,156
Hops	18,976
Osiers	1,079
Other crops, such as cabbages, &c.	97,334
Bare fallow	895,969
Total under tillage	12,441,776
UNDER GRASS.	
Artificial grasses...	2,820,066
Permanent pasture	8,874,946
Irrigated meadows	1,292,329
Sheepwalks	2,224,862
Total under grass	15,212,203
Houses, gardens, roads	976,197
Waste	786,658
Wood and plantation	1,697,362
Commons	1,937,164
Holdings of less than two acres	459,447
Not accounted for	3,814,108
	9,669,936
Total area	37,324,915

LIVE STOCK.	
Horses	1,050,931
Colts	285,479
Milch cows	1,376,703
Calves	707,192
Other cattle, including working oxen	1,339,270
Tups	244,106
Ewes	7,299,915
Lambs	6,987,982
Other sheep	4,159,085
Swine	2,363,724

We have already stated that this aggregate estimate is only approximate to



FRENCH STEAMER.

GREEK VES' IL.

H.M.S. "RECRUIT."

SUNKEN VESSEL.

H.M.S. "DANUBE."

GOVERNMENT STOREHOUSES.

FRENCH GUN-BOATS. RAFT (32-POUNDER GUN).

ENGLISH GUN-BOATS.

BOMBARDMENT OF TAGANROG.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



FORT CONSTANTINE. CITADEL BATTERY. FORT ALEXANDER. FORT PETER.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY AT CRONSTADT.—SKETCHED FROM THE PADDLE-BOX OF H.M.S. "MERLIN."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

A FRIGATE AND GUN-BOATS, WITH THE STEAM UP.

FORT RISBANK.



THE TCHERNAYA, IN THE CRIMEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE TCHERNAYA VALLEY.

OUR Artist, in one of his recent excursions from Balaclava, sketched the accompanying View of the Tchernaya (Black River), at the point where it is fordable, and where a temporary wooden bridge has lately been thrown across the stream. It is guarded by a picket of Bersaglieri (Sardinian sharpshooters), and a picket of French Dragoons; a sentry is seen on horseback, wearing a white cover over his helmet. On both sides of the river are soldiers bathing, washing, &c.; horsemen fording the river; artillery wagons on the opposite side.

The vegetation of the country is of extreme picturesqueness and beauty. Mr. Scott, in his recently published volume, describes the trees covered with bunches of that parasitic-plant, mistletoe. "Lofty mountains guarded as delicious a valley as ever sparkling stream ran murmuring through, to form the bathing-place of Naiades. A thousand cool and luxuriant retreats under the shade of impenetrable foliage were there, and varied plants and sweet-scented flowers."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 15.—6th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
TUESDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Petrarch died, 1374. Hampden killed, 1643.
THURSDAY, 19.—
FRIDAY, 20.—St. Margaret.
SATURDAY, 21.—Union of England and Scotland, 1707.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1855.

SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
M 2 51	h m 3 10	M 3 28	M 3 45	M 4 4	M 4 20	M 4 37
h m 3 10	h m 3 28	h m 4 4	h m 4 4	h m 4 52	h m 5 10	h m 5 28

Next week will be ready, bound in cloth, gilt.

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* * * For a List of Engravings in this Volume, see the back of the Title-page in the present sheet.

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To ADVERTISERS.—All Advertisements must be sent direct to the Office, 198, Strand. No connection with any person or persons as Agents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

We have received the list of the fallen heroes of the Crimea in the late attacks on the Malakoff and the Redan; and any moment may bring tidings that their deaths are being signally avenged. General Simpson's last announcement was, that on the 10th inst. (last Tuesday) he intended to open a heavy fire on the Redan. The businesslike, determined, phraseology of the intimation has been noticed with a certain grim satisfaction. Our cool Scotch General is going about his work with that deliberate earnestness which is the best omen of success. The electric telegraph has since informed us that he has kept his word, and silenced the Russian batteries.

The melancholy list has by this time made its way to the humble households of the rank and file engaged on the day of "Raglan's last fight." The number of deaths, though happily much smaller than was at first supposed, is large enough to cause many a widely-extended circle of sorrow; and the long roll-call of those who could answer to their names, though from the bed of anguish, will have carried grief to thousands. Unhappily, too, the significant word "severely" occurs with sad frequency in this record; and, although God forbid it should be a hopeless word (even with all the disadvantages to which the British soldier is still subjected in the hour of his suffering), it is impossible but that a large proportion of the wounded cases should terminate unfavourably. The register of "Casualties" which was published on Tuesday probably began to do its work of affliction just as the English batteries were commencing the work of vengeance, but few of the bereaved among us, to use Campbell's words,

In Glory's fires can dry their tears.

The language of our Sovereign's message to the Army—the expression of grief that the struggle of the 18th had not been successful; and the assurance that the Queen felt the most entire confidence in her troops—nobly contrasts with the bombastic falsehoods of the address of Prince Gortschakoff, who describes that attack as one made by enemies driven to despair—who would soon be utterly crushed by those who had sworn to render up to their Emperor "our Sebastopol" intact. Perhaps already Queen Victoria's confidence has been more than vindicated; but, be that as it may, the issue cannot be long delayed; and "our Sebastopol"—in other words, the plunder which Russia has held for something under a century—will shortly be in the hands of the "despairing" enemy.

A despatch stated to have been received from General Pelissier, announcing a tremendous sortie by the Russians, and an attack upon the Mamelon Vert, followed by the repulse of the assailants with great slaughter, and but little loss on the part of the Allies, was promulgated in Paris early in the week, but, being unaccompanied with any confirmation, or by any official intimation from our own War-office to a similar effect, it did not receive much acceptance. A curious explanation, evidently in its present state incomplete, has been given, and we are told of a misconception, by General Pelissier, of a movement by the enemy; but even if this

were probable in the case of a veteran commander, he would scarcely risk an account, by anticipation, of the result of the affair. That the Allies have been harassed from time to time by every operation, real or pretended, by which the besieged could delay the fatal preparations for the final assault is, however, nearly certain; and it is by no means unlikely that the French have had to undergo a series of alarms and to provide against demonstrations of menace which any inaction on their part would at once have changed into actual onslaught.

There is one consideration connected with the death of the late Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea to which less attention has been given than may be desirable. It must not be forgotten that the army of England before Sebastopol is a small one, while that of France is, both actually and comparatively, large. *Ceteris paribus*, this fact would naturally entitle the French General to assume a position of leadership, which, however rational in itself, might not be so flattering to the feelings of his allies, as more apparent equality of directing power. While Lord Raglan lived, his rank, his reputation as a soldier, and as the friend of the Great Duke, and, still more, his admirable tact preserved that equality, or, at all events, appeared to do so; added to which, he had to deal with two colleagues who would not be inclined unduly to assert their independence. Marshal St. Arnaud, as gallant a soldier as ever lived, was well aware that his fortunate antecedents scarcely entitled him to represent France in a grand war; and General Canrobert is a man of somewhat of Lord Raglan's own character, and with him the departed nobleman could have no serious difference. But General Pelissier is not only a man of solid military reputation, but is also possessed of an energetic, perhaps dictatorial, spirit. While he assumes the command of the great French army, there succeeds to the head of the small English force a General whose skill and gallantry are known but to a small number of his countrymen, though at this moment they may have been suddenly and brilliantly illustrated—a man, in fact, who has to make a European reputation, and has no accidental advantages as stepping-stones to it. These facts being duly considered, it will, or should, occasion no surprise if, for the purposes of the present campaign, France should assume the virtual leadership; nor, should this be the case, ought the predominance of the military nation to excite the jealousy of a non-military people. The immense stake which France has invested in the game of war gives her a right to dictate much of the play; and, although in the small but glorious army of England she has brought an invaluable increase to the common stock, it can scarcely be an unwise policy in her to unite cordially in *le grand jeu*. At the same time, of course, her own interests are too solemn to permit the slightest advance blindfold, or the slightest undue acquiescence in the plans of her ally; and therefore, from what we can learn of the character of the brave and wise man who has succeeded to Lord Raglan's command, we have reason to believe, as well as to hope, that he will combine the most complete independence, and right of private judgment, with a well-judged policy of co-operation. This is no light matter, because, almost omnipotent as England is upon the ocean, her Army is by no means in so formidable a position; and any real difference or breach between the Generals might lead to consequences upon which it is not now necessary to dilate, inasmuch as there is not the least reason to apprehend their occurring.

There is one counteracting influence which, though it does not affect the possible assertion of leadership by France, materially affects the position of her General—and that is to be found in the circumstance that the Emperor of the French exercises no unfelt authority over the military operations in the Crimea. We give no ear to the *canards* manufactured in the *salons* of discontented Parisians, as to any impatience having been manifested in the Crimea at the continuous superintendence of the Tuilleries, because to suppose that the Emperor had given cause for such feelings would be to deny him his justly-earned character for real and practical wisdom. But that his counsels are transmitted, and that they sometimes take a more stringent form than that of mere counsel, there is no doubt; and it is also far from improbable that the Emperor, weighing the relations of which we have spoken, may have desired that the interposition of his own superior authority should deprive his General's acts of any peremptory character, and thus effectually remove, from the present crisis at least, any perturbing element. For the moment, we may say, in conclusion, all is hopeful, and before these lines meet the reader's eye, he may be able to sum up the position of affairs in a yet more satisfactory phrase.

THERE was a time when it was the privilege and pleasure of Englishmen to assemble in public and freely express their opinions on the state of the Government and the nation. The practice was in the highest degree wholesome. It strengthened the principle of liberty, and encouraged the growth of a manly and independent spirit in all classes. The interest felt by the people in all that related to the action of the Government prevented the public mind from lapsing into that unhappy stagnation which is the sure precursor of national decay and degradation. But lately this practice has been discontinued. For the last ten years there has not been held in London a great public meeting that can by any stretch of courtesy be termed a free one. The Anti-Corn-law League set the example of excluding from their monster assemblies all who were not provided with tickets; being no doubt driven to adopt this course to save themselves from the unreasonable interruptions systematically caused by a wrong-headed section of the working classes, which pertinaciously refused to accept of cheap bread unless the boon were accompanied by what they called the "points" of the "People's Charter." The Administrative Reform Association has adopted the same principle, without the same necessity: and the consequence is that no one can speak at its meetings who is not pledged to agree in all particulars with the objects sought by the Association, and who has not purchased the right to a ticket of admission by an annual guinea or a still larger sum. The consequences are that the speakers at such meetings discourse *ex cathedrâ*, as much as a clergyman in his pulpit, and run as little risk as he does of eliciting a reply. This is a state of things which is by no means conducive to the growth of a healthy public sentiment. It was not in this manner that the civil and religious liberties of Englishmen were won and preserved;

and it is not in this manner that the salutary control of public opinion can be exercised. Statesmen and legislators have it in their power to do much mischief, if the light of public opinion is withheld from their proceedings. The press is not a sufficient guardian of the national feeling. It does its duty manfully; but it is not able, if unsupported by the people, publicly and freely assembled, to keep the Government, and above all the Parliament, to the straight line of patriotism and honesty. The oral is better than the written or printed word, and more potent in reaching the hearts and intellects of the great bulk of the people. It must have struck political observers that there has recently been an amount of apathy in the public mind on all great national questions, never before seen in this country, and which has told with most pernicious effect upon the character and proceedings of Parliament. Of late times, and especially since the repeal of the Corn Laws, the popular branch of the Legislature, if it has ever aroused the public from this apathy, has done so only to excite the far more dangerous sentiment of dissatisfaction. Its parties, or, more properly speaking, its rotten remnants of the parties which were broken up by the famous secession of the late Sir Robert Peel from the cause which he had so long maintained, and from the men with whom he had so long acted, have carried on mean squabbles from day to day, and from session to session, till public confidence in public men has been rudely shaken. When the people look around them for a man fit to lead them at this epoch—or for a body of men capable of expressing their sentiments, and of organising the national opinion, so as to bear with healthy stimulus upon the whole current of our legislation—they look in vain. At last, however, a movement has been made, which, if it have no other immediate result, will at least restore the old English practice of open public assemblies, where any man who has anything to say may freely say it, subject to no other control or interference than that by which all public assemblies must be regulated, if order and decorum are to be observed. The meeting of the "State Reform Association," which was held on Wednesday evening in Freemasons' Hall, and on the ulterior objects of which we are not sufficiently informed to pass any opinion, has the merit of setting a good example. We trust that, from the discussions which it has inaugurated, something like a sound public opinion will be formed and directed. The country requires men at this moment. The old leaders are effete. Lord John Russell has committed political *felo de se*. Lord Palmerston inspires but faint confidence. Messrs. Cobden and Bright are in direct antagonism with the public sentiment, and call those the populace whom they were formerly proud to appeal to as the people. Mr. Disraeli is the servant, though he aspires to be the leader, of a faction; and there is not a man among the representatives of the nation in Parliament who as yet has given proofs of capacity, combined with patriotism and courage, sufficiently tried and proved, to be able to assume a high position at the head of public opinion. Some of the noblemen and gentlemen we have named have held, and might have continued to hold, such a position, if they had been true to right principles. This position they have either forfeited or can never acquire. We believe, however, that new men will ultimately be forthcoming; and that the next Parliament will have a very different complexion from the present. The popular heart is sound, as it ever has been, and if all classes come honestly and bravely forward to express themselves, Englishmen will soon cease to have cause to blush for the mismanagement of the national affairs, or reason to fear the betrayal, by incompetent statesmen, of the national interests, either at home or abroad.

THERE are two motions before the House of Commons—the object of both of which is to convey a censure upon, or vote a want of confidence in, the Government. The one has its origin on the Liberal, the other on the Conservative, side of the House. The elder, in point of date, is due to Mr. Roebuck, and would condemn not only the present but the late Government, for the abuses disclosed before the Sebastopol Committee. The younger, but more important, of the two has been placed on the paper by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and directly censures the Government for participation in the sentiments of Lord John Russell—as avowed in his too notorious and melancholy speech on the Austro-Russian propositions for an illusory, and therefore dishonourable, peace. Mr. Roebuck's motion sinks into insignificance compared with that of Sir Bulwer Lytton. The mismanagement in the Crimea, disgraceful as it was, has been to a large extent remedied; but nothing can remedy the evil inflicted on the Cabinet and the country by the speech of Lord John Russell, except his retirement from the Ministry.

Lord Palmerston may, perhaps, find means to avert a Parliamentary censure; but if he do he will be fortunate and clever indeed, if he attain that object without the sacrifice of his blundering colleague. An attempt is to be made to screen Lord John Russell by the publication of further correspondence relative to the Conference at Vienna, tending to prove that M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who, like his Lordship, was bamboozled, bewildered, tricked, and made a dupe of by the adroit Count Bulow and other Austrian influences, did not for that cause lose the favour of his Imperial master, but fell from power on account of a difference on another question. But all this is nothing to the point. Lord John Russell's conduct is to be judged of by his recent speech; and by that speech he shows himself utterly unfit to be the member of a Ministry pledged to carry on the war with energy and vigour, and whose bounden duty it is to spare no exertion to secure a victory. Lord John Russell must resign. There is no alternative, except it be the dismissal from office of the whole Administration.

THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA.—The numerical strength of the Sultan's army at the present moment may be estimated at about 13,000 men of all arms; but the effective I do not consider to amount to above 12,000, the scurvy having prevailed, and thinned its ranks considerably. The Turkish army at Kara is encamped within a short distance of the city, and still continues much in the same miserable state—ill-paid and worse clothed; but arms, ammunition, and artillery are in great abundance, as well as the means of transport, owing to the vast number of horses and other animals sent from the interior by order of the Government. The Russian army—50,000 strong—is encamped at Ingdere, within about six leagues of Kara.—*Letter from Erzurum, June 12.*

The Northern Railway Company notifies that it will carry workmen residing at the towns on its lines to the Paris Exhibition at half fares.

MRS. BRUSSELS, HOUSEKEEPER IN LONDON, TO MRS. JUKES, STILL-ROOM MAID IN THE COUNTRY.

JULY 8, 1855.

DEAR JUKES,—O my gracious, the fright we have had!

I'd not the least notion the world was so bad;

You may see by this scrawl how my nerves have been shaken,

For our man-cook declares we've but just saved our bacon.

John Thomas, first footman, too, owns, with a shiver,

That his calves, like two jellies, are all of a quiver.

There's been a *He-mute*—who he is I don't know,

But he's managed to kick up a deuce of a row.

You have seen in the papers I sent you last Monday,

The unwash'd resolved to be shaved on a Sunday.

And our butler declares it is just as he feared,

The 've taken the whole House of Lords by the beard.

They've triumph'd! Imagine my feelings, dear Jukes,

Who never lived anywhere under a Duke's.

And to-day such a scene! You are lucky, that's all,

That your rheumatic kept you at home at the Hall.

But just as I'd sat down to tea with Miss Flynn

(My lady's own maid), our John Thomas rushed in;

His face was so white that at first, I declare,

I thought he had powdered his face for his hair.

"They're coming!" he cried. "Who's coming?" says I.

"The *vile kennel*," says he, "for I saw them close by.

They're all rags and jags, and no scarecrows is wuss,

Aristocracy's doom'd, and it's all up with us."

O, had you beheld, Jukes, that terrified look;

Those models of calves, as in terror they shook;

The pomatum dissolve, and his hair, ev'ry lock,

Like a clothes-brush grow stiff, you'd have swoon'd with the shock!

The *kennel* did come, and John Thomas was right;

You can't fancy a raggeder, dirtier sight.

Smash! crash! went our windows, the china, the glass;

Not a house was untouched when the rabble did pass.

O Jukes! whilst I write for my order I blush—

To repel the invaders not one pair of plush—

There are stalwart forms—from the pantries rush out;

No "uniform" shows to encounter the rout;

Not one lusty voice calls out "Murder! Police!"

But the rabble are left to do just as they please.

O Jukes!—but my feelings o'erpower my pen—

O Jukes! Why on earth wasn't you and I men?

If a army of amazins was, they should see

What a dashing white sergeant they'd make of

THE COURT.

The Court left town for her Majesty's marine residence at Osborne on Tuesday last, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium. It is understood that her Majesty will remain at Osborne until the second week in August, when, according to present arrangements, the Queen and Prince Albert will proceed to Paris to pay a visit to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The chief incidents of Court life during the past week may be thus narrated:—On Friday evening Prince Albert, accompanied by the Count de Flandres, paid a visit to the Camp at Aldershot. Their Royal Highnesses left town early, and returned to Buckingham Palace at two p.m. In the course of the day the Countess de Persigny, wife of the Ambassador of France, was presented to the Queen by the Countess of Clarendon.

On Saturday the Queen held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty wore her mantle, as Sovereign of the Order, of crimson satin lined with white, with the gold and enamelled collar of the Order. Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince Albert wore his mantle, as Great Master of the Bath, with the collar and star of the Order. The Knights Grand Cross appeared in their crimson satin mantles, having the star of the Order embroidered on the left breast. After the investiture the Queen and Prince Albert went to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Royal, and Count of Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium. The Royal party quitted Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past six o'clock, and were joined at the Crystal Palace by the Duchess of Kent. Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians and the Royal circle dined in the Crystal Palace, and returned to town at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen inspected one hundred wounded and disabled Guards recently arrived in this country from the Crimea. On the same day their Highnesses Prince Gholam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah, the son and grandson of Tippoo Sultaun, were presented to the Queen, at an audience, by the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, and took leave of her Majesty, on their return to India.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, left town at five minutes past twelve for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Count of Flanders accompanied the Queen and the King. A detachment of light cavalry formed the escort from Buckingham Palace to the private station of the South-Western Railway at Nine Elms, where a special train was in readiness, which conveyed her Majesty and the Royal party to Farnborough, from whence the Queen, the Prince, and the King proceeded to Aldershot, and reviewed the troops at present in camp there. After the review her Majesty and the Royal circle partook of luncheon, and, returning to Farnborough, proceeded onwards, via Gosport, to the Isle of Wight. The young Princes and Princesses of the Royal family (with the exception of Prince Leopold, who is detained in town by a slight accident) proceeded to Osborne at an early hour the same morning. The Princess Charlotte of Belgium accompanied their Royal Highnesses.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince, with their illustrious relatives, took driving and walking exercise on the grounds of Osborne.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent leaves town to-day (Saturday), on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Earl of Westmoreland, British Minister at Vienna, has arrived in London, accompanied by his son, the Hon. Julian Fane. The noble Earl had an audience of her Majesty on Monday last.

The Earl of Derby has left town for Knowsley, where he will entertain a large party of friends during the Liverpool races.

The Earl of Sefton continues in a very precarious condition, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF THOMOND.

ADMIRAL JAMES O'BRYEN, third Marquis of Thomond, Earl and Baron of Inchiquin, in the Peerage of Ireland, G.C.H., was the second son of the Hon. Edward O'Bryen, by his wife Miss Mary Carrick, and succeeded, the 21st May, 1848, in his Irish honours, his brother William, the second Marquis, who had been created an English Peer, as Baron Tacdar, but which title, as he died without male issue, expired with him. James, the third Marquis, the subject of this notice, obtained high credit as a naval officer. He commanded the *Emerald* at the capture of St. Lucia and Surinam; he was made a G.C.H. in 1831, and became Admiral of the Red in 1852. His Lordship was thrice married: first, the 25th November, 1800, to Elizabeth Bridgeman, second daughter of James Willyams, Esq., of Cornanton, Cornwall (which lady died in 1802); secondly, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Outley, Esq., and relict of Valentine Horsford, Esq. (which lady died in 1843); and, thirdly, the 5th January, 1847, to Anne (who survives him), sister of the late Sir Charles Flint, and widow of Rear-Admiral Fane. The noble Marquis died on the 3rd inst., at his mansion in the Royal Crescent, Bath; and, as he had no issue, leaves no immediate male descendant, the Marquise of Thomond and the Earldom of Inchiquin become extinct; while the Barony of Inchiquin passes to the present Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, county Clare, the head and representative of a collateral branch of the family.

SIR MICHAEL DILLON BELLEW, BART.

SIR MICHAEL DILLON BELLEW, Bart., of Mount Bellew, in the county of Galway, whose death has just occurred at Greenville Lodge, Rathmines, Dublin, was the son of Christopher Bellew, Esq., by his wife, Olivia Emily, only daughter of Antony Nugent, styled Lord Riverstown, and was born the 29th Sept., 1796; he was created a Baronet the 15th August, 1838. He married, in 1816, Helena Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Dillon, Esq., of Dublin, by whom he leaves issue three sons (the eldest of whom, now Sir Christopher Bellew, is his successor), and five daughters, three of whom are married, viz., Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Lynch, and Mrs. Kelly. Just before his own death, Sir Michael Dillon Bellew lost his fourth son, William, a Lieutenant in the 1st Royals, who died in the Camp before Sebastopol, of the wounds he received on the 7th ult. at the taking of the Quarries.

SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY, BART.

SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY, fifth Baronet of Birkenbog an Forglen, in the county of Banff, F.R.S.E., Chief of the clan of Abercromby, was the only son of Sir George, the fourth Baronet, by his wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Alexander, seventh Lord Banff, and was born the 4th February, 1784. He married, the 22nd October, 1816, Elizabeth Stephenson, only child of the late Samuel Douglas, Esq., of Netherlaw, by whom he leaves three sons and six daughters; of the latter, three are married—viz., Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Cosmo Gordon, of Fyvie Castle, and the Hon. Mrs. Grant. Sir Robert, who inherited the Baronetcy at his father's death in 1831, and whose demise occurred at Forglen-house, Banffshire, on the 6th inst., is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir George Samuel Abercromby, the sixth Baronet, who is married to Agnes Georgina, second daughter of the present Lord Kilmaine, and has issue.

SIR J. A. OMMANNEY, K.C.B.

SIR JOHN ACKWORTH OMMANNEY, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, was the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Cornthwaite Omannney, and brother to the late Sir Francis Molyneux Omannney. He entered the Royal Navy in 1783, and, after some years hard service, was, in 1792, appointed supernumerary Lieutenant of the *Lion*, the vessel in which Lord Macartney went to China. He assisted, in 1795, as Captain of the *Charlotte*, in Lord Bridport's action. He was subsequently at the Helder, and there captured a French lugger of sixteen guns. Omannney commanded the *Allion* at the battle of Navarino. He was made a K.C.B. in 1838, and became an Admiral of the Blue in 1849. He was since advanced to be Admiral of the White, and, four days before his death, on the demise of the Marquis of Thomond, he was

promoted to be Admiral of the Red. He was also a Knight of St. Louis, of the third class of St. Vladimir, and of the Redeemer of Greece.

Sir John Omannney married, in 1803, Miss Aylng, daughter of Richard Aylng, Esq., of Slidham, Sussex. The gallant Admiral died on the 8th inst., at the age of eighty-two, at his seat, Warblington-house, Havant, Hants.

REAR-ADmiral JOHN HARPER, C.B.

REAR-ADmiral JOHN HARPER died on the 3rd inst., at his residence, near Guildford, Surrey, at the advanced age of eighty-three. The gallant Admiral was a distinguished member of his profession, and passed the great portion of a long life in his country's service. He entered the Royal Navy when young, and was a Midshipman of the *Boye* at the capture of Martinique, in 1794. Soon after, as Lieutenant of the *Avenger*, he cut out a privateer of ten guns from the *Carrenage*, in a boat of that sloop. He acted on shore at the reduction of Guadalupe; he was Lieutenant of the *Defence* in Lord Hotham's action; and he participated in the glory of the Nile. Harper, when senior of the *Star* sloop, captured with two of the *Star* boats a lugger privateer. In the *Excellent* he assisted at the defence of Rosas, in 1807; and at the destruction of a convoy at Dominica, in 1809. In the Adriatic he commanded the *Saracen*, and captured the islands of Zufano, Mezzo, St. George, and Stagno. He was also most active and useful at the taking of Cattaro, Ragusa, and on various other occasions. Rear-Admiral Harper became a C.B. in 1815.

SIR WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, D.C.L.

THIS distinguished seaman, whose name stands so high in the annals of naval science and research, was son of the late Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, a physician of Bath, and was born in 1790. He was educated at the Bath Grammar-school; and, entering the naval service, was, as midshipman of the *Vanguard*, present at the engagement with the Danish gun-boats in 1809. In 1814 he was Lieutenant of the *Hogue*, and he served in the boats at the capture of three American privateers, and at the destruction of the naval stores at Pettigree Point. Parry commenced his reputation as an explorer, when, being Lieutenant-Commander of the *Alexander*, he accompanied Captain (now Sir James) Ross, in 1818, in an expedition to the Arctic regions. In 1819 he commanded another expedition, which crossed the meridian 110 deg. West long. in 74 deg. 41 min. N. lat.; and he returned in 1820. In the same year, 1820, he fitted out a second expedition, consisting of the *Hecla* and *Fury*, which sailed in 1821, and came back in 1823. He was at the head of a third expedition in 1825; and in 1826 of a land expedition, which reached 82 deg. 45 min. N. lat. For these labours in the Polar regions, Parry was Knighted in 1829. He had previously received the freedom of the city of Bath, and had obtained £1000 from the Government as part of the reward offered for penetrating the meridian 110 deg. West longitude, within the Arctic circle. He also got, in 1823, the freedom of the city of Winchester. He filled the office of Hydrographer to the Admiralty from 1823 to 1829, and was for some time Commissioner for the management of the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs. He had also discharged the responsible duties of Comptroller of Steam-Machinery and Packet Service at the Admiralty. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1852, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1853. Sir William was a D.C.L., a fellow of the Royal Society, and (among other similar honours) an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. The gallant Admiral married first, in October, 1826, the Hon. Isabella Stanley, fourth daughter of John Thomas, late Lord Stanley of Alderley, and sister of Edward John, present Lord Stanley, and President of the Board of Trade, which lady died the 13th May, 1839. He married, secondly, in 1841, Mrs. Hoare, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hankinson, and relict of Samuel Hoare, Esq. Sir William Edward Parry died at Ems, on the 10th inst.

PHILIP PUSEY, ESQ.

PHILIP PUSEY, Esq., of Pusey, Faringdon, Berks, died at the residence of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, at Christchurch, Oxford, on the 10th instant. Mr. Pusey was the eldest son of the Hon. Philip Bouvier, who was half-brother of William first Earl of Radnor, and who assumed the now famous surname of Pusey, the manor of Pusey being settled on him as nephew of the proprietor Mr. Alien Pusey's wife.

Mr. Philip Pusey, the subject of this notice, was born June 25th, 1799; and married, October 4th, 1822, the Lady Emily Francis Theresa Herbert, second daughter of Henry George, second Earl of Carnarvon, by whom he has had issue a son and two daughters. Mr. Pusey succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1828; and he entered Parliament in 1830 as member for Chippenham: in 1831 he succeeded Cashel. He was elected M.P. for the county of Berks in 1835, and retained his seat until the general election in 1852, when he retired. Mr. Pusey took a leading part in matters connected with agriculture, and was the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England last year; but, owing to indisposition, was unable to preside at the meeting at Lincoln—the Earl of Chichester officiating in his absence. He edited the journal of this society, and was one of its chief contributors. He was equally forward as a practical agriculturist, and gave every encouragement to implements and manures. He was a great advocate for combining practice with science. The celebrated Dr. Edward Pusey, Canon of Christchurch, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, is Mr. Philip Pusey's next brother.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

DOCTORS' COMMONS, July 11 1855.

Sir,—In your impression of the 30th ult. there appeared facsimile engravings from portraits of the late Lord Raglan and of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, which, by the courtesy of my clients, Messrs. E. Gambart and Co., of Berners-street, you were enabled to present to your readers; and my clients received with the greatest pleasure the handsome acknowledgment of their kindness which you at the same time expressed.

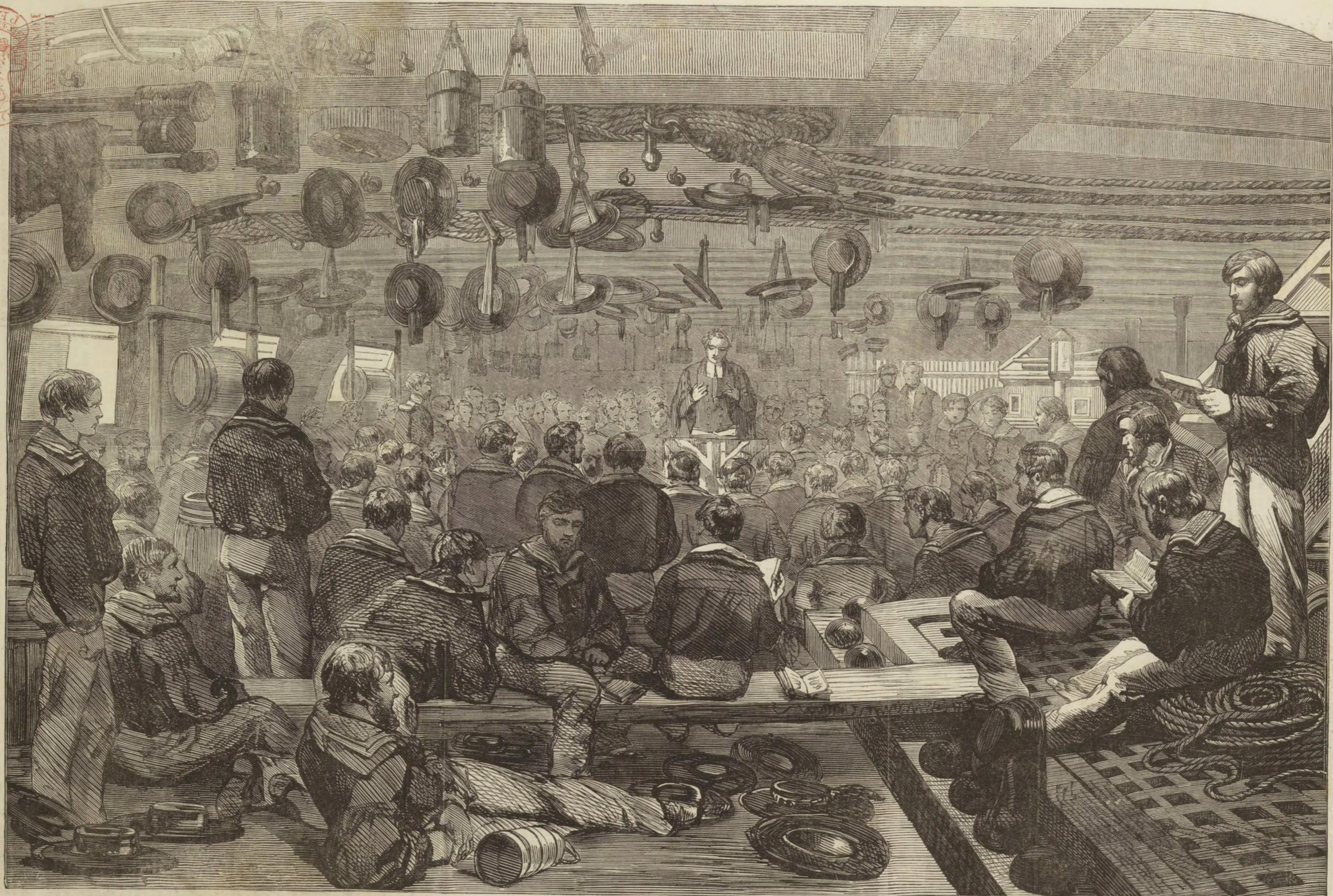
The sketches from which your artist made his engravings were taken by Mr. Armitage, the well-known painter of the Battle of Meance, now in the Royal Collection, from sittings accorded to him very recently in the Crimea by Lord Raglan and Sir Edmund Lyons. He has for some time past been engaged upon a picture, which he has been commissioned by my clients to paint for them, illustrative of the present momentous siege, and in that picture the portraits above mentioned, together with other of distinguished Commanders of the Allied Forces, also taken from actual sittings on the spot, are intended to be introduced. I need scarcely say that the high reputation of Mr. Armitage, added to the circumstance of his having proceeded to the Crimea for the sole object of obtaining authentic sketches for my clients, will ensure to them a picture which, when exhibited, or otherwise presented to public notice, will not only be highly popular and interesting, but will, they trust, repay them for the great pains and expense which they have already incurred towards its production.

It will readily be understood how jealously the rights of my clients in a forthcoming picture like this should be guarded. Certainly to no other newspaper than yours would these sketches have been lent, and for this reason, that, together with the satisfaction which results from your unparalleled circulation, the frank and handsome way in which you always acknowledge the sources of such contributions preserves the rights of your contributors, and is, therefore, gratifying to them, while it is most honourable to you.

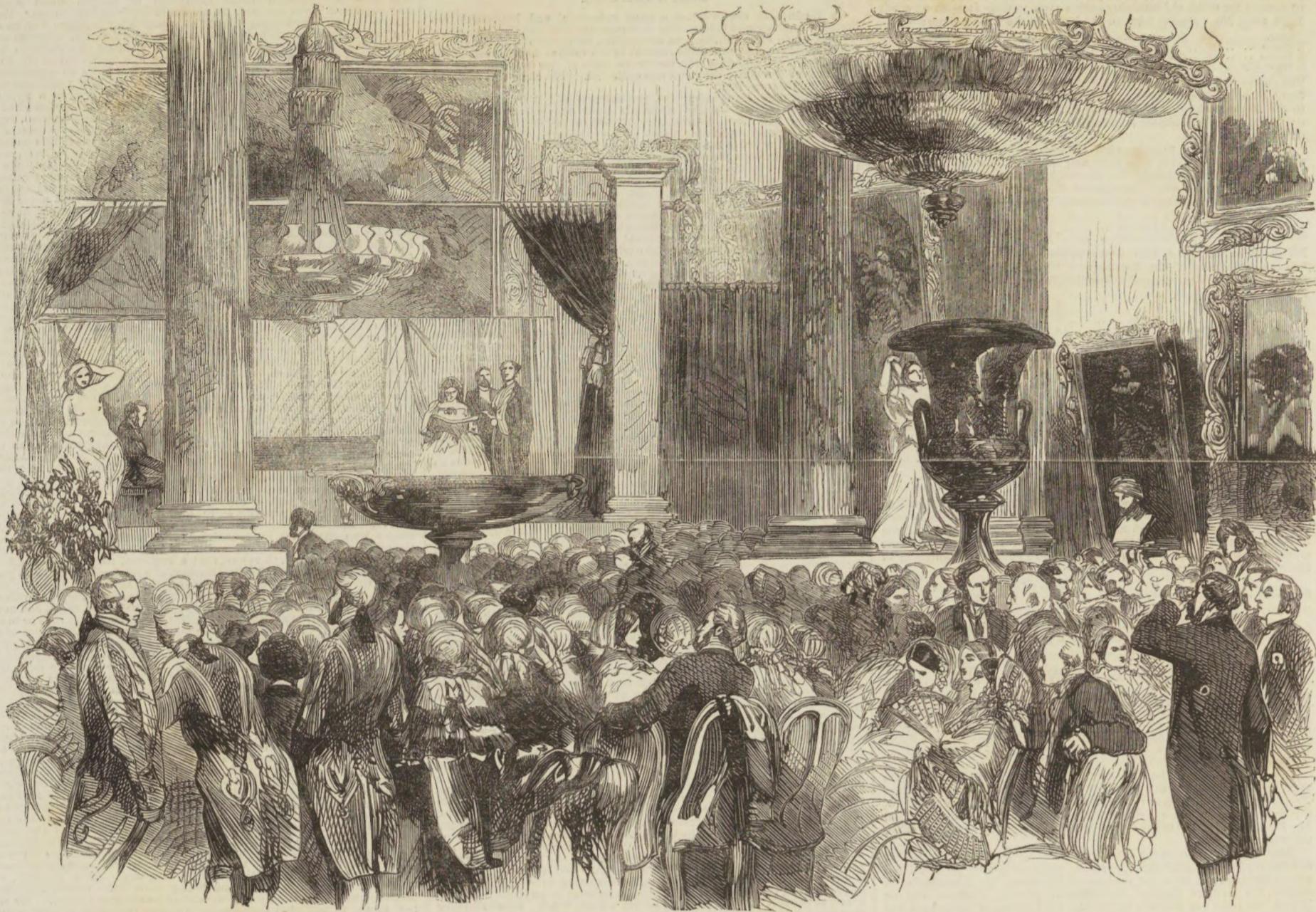
You will, then, feel with Messrs. Gambart equally mortified and indignant when I inform you that in the fifth number of a new twopenny illustrated paper, published on the 7th inst., there appeared a portrait of Lord Raglan which bears every indication of having been colourably copied from your impression of the preceding week. There is no other source whence it could have been obtained, for it will not be pretended that, after his departure for the Crimea, Lord Raglan ever sat to any other artist than Mr. Armitage; and I am not aware, nor do I believe, that there exists any portrait of the illustrious General painted at a period sufficiently recent to represent him during that last scene of his life with which henceforth his name and reputation must chiefly be identified.

The twopenny paper in question contains not one word of acknowledgment of the source of their engraving; and, in spite of some pains which their artist seems to have taken to conceal his imitation of yours, I believe that I shall be able to establish it as piracy of Messrs. Gambart's copyright, and to fix the offending parties with the consequences.

In the meantime may I ask you to give insertion to this letter, in order that Messrs. Gambart and Co.



SUNDAY MORNING DIVINE SERVICE ON BOARD "THE CÆSAR," IN THE BALTIC FLEET.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



FETE AT GROSVENOR-HOUSE, ON MONDAY, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF "THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN," IN SOHO-SQUARE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

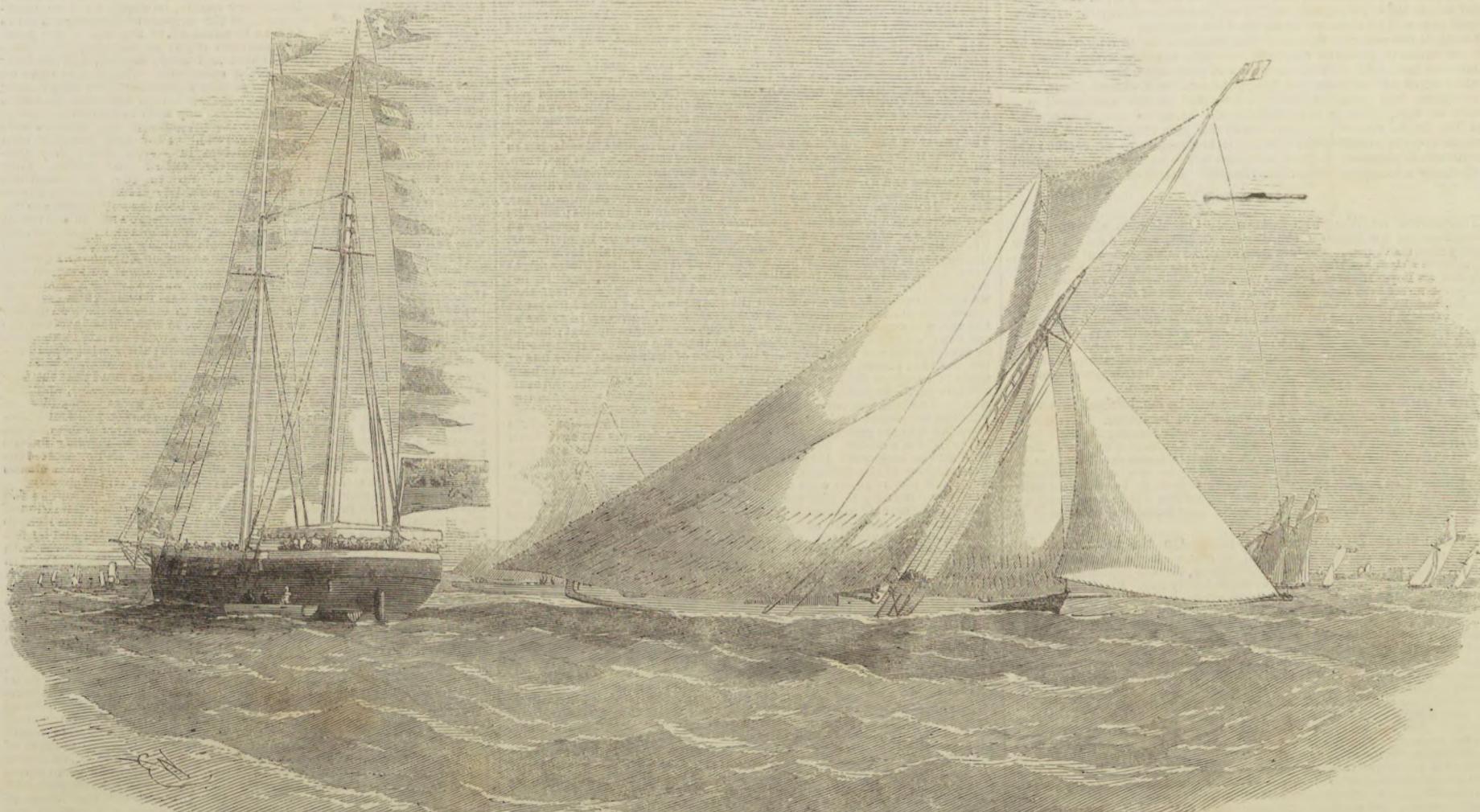
ROYAL HARWICH YACHT-CLUB REGATTA.

WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., was the day fixed for this Regatta to take place this year. The morning rose cloudy and lowering, with a gentle air from the N by W.; but in the course of the day it became a little more northerly, and freshened considerably: the day turned out most charming, with bright sunshine, and there was, in fact, nothing left to wish for. The fact that the *Phantom*, *Thought*, *Amazon*, *Marina*, and *Water Lily* were to contend, would have been sufficient of itself to give the Regatta an unusual degree of interest; but besides this a new yacht, the *Glance*, the property of T. Bartlett, Esq., from the yard of Mr. Hatcher, of Southampton, was to make her débüt on the watery stage, and though she had not as yet shown her powers in a match, great things were said of her per-

formances. The other yachts, with their alterations and doings, have lately been made mention of in our accounts of the Thames matches.

As the morning wore on the scene became very lively, both on shore and afloat. Excursion trains came in from London, pouring out their vast numbers over the esplanades, the cliffs, the rising fortifications, and the pier—on which was stationed the town band; and the waters were so thickly studded with yachts, steamers, and craft of all sorts, that it seemed as if the competing vessels would have no easy matter to thread them all. The *Orion* steamer, gaily dressed with bunting, came down from Ipswich with a large complement of passengers, and saluted the flag of the Commodore, which was flying at the mast-head of the *Novice*, kindly given by that officer for the use of the committee as the station vessel; she was also covered with a great number of flags, and her cabin-

tables with a profusion of good things, and the band of the Suffolk Militia played on board during the day. Besides the yachts engaged in the match, the following were also on the Harwich waters, and most of them were under way during the day, forming a beautiful fleet—*Mayfly*, 140 tons (G. P. Bidder, Esq.), *Leda*, *Wildfire*, *Novice*, *Minion* (J. E. Cox, Esq.), *Avalon* (J. Goodson, Esq., Commodore R. L. Y. C.), *Cricksea*, *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, *Ottilia*, *Aquiline*, 55 tons (J. Cardwell, Esq.), besides a great number of smaller boats. The chief prize sailed for was a handsome silver cup and cover, the gift of A. Ardeckne, Esq., the Commodore of the Harwich Club; and to the influence of this gentleman, and his close connection with the leading members of the great London clubs, Harwich Regatta is no doubt considerably indebted for its wide support. The cup, an elegant one, and valued at sixty



ROYAL HARWICH REGATTA.—"THE AMAZON" WINNING THE COMMODORE'S CUP.

guineas, is the workmanship of Messrs. Gerrard, of the Haymarket, and to contend for which the following yachts came to their stations at about 11.30 a.m., No. 1 station being to windward on the Suffolk shore:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Name.	Tons.	Owner.
1. Glance ..	35 ..	T. Bartlett	4. Thought ..	29 ..	G. Coops
2. Marina ..	56 ..	W. J. Foster	5. Amazon ..	47 ..	A. Young
3. Water Lily ..	24 ..	H. Fancourt	6. Phantom ..	27 ..	S. Lane

The course was round the Cork Light vessel, a flag-boat to the S.E., on Stone Bench, a short distance up the Stour, towards Arwarton, and back to the *Novice*, twice round—a distance altogether of about forty miles, including tacking to windward; and half a minute per ton was allowed for difference of tonnage.

At 11.53 a.m., five minutes after the preparatory gun, the signal was made for the start, which was very well managed by all; the *Phantom* being, however, the smartest on the whole, and the first to get a large square-headed topsail set. They passed the *Novice*, completing the first round, as under, according to the committee's time:—

H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	
Amazon ..	1 51 0	Marina ..	1 55 39	Thought ..	2 4 50
Glance ..	1 55 30	Phantom ..	1 55 45	Water Lily ..	2 7 39

No alteration took place with respect to the place of any of the others; and the completion of the distance was nearly a repetition of the first round. At the conclusion of this well-sailed race the vessels arrived at the following times:—

H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	
Amazon ..	3 45 45	Marina ..	4 1 3	Thought ..	4 18 30
Glance ..	4 1 0	Phantom ..	4 12 40	Water Lily ..	4 27 0

The *Amazon* was consequently declared the winner of the prize, and her owner was warmly greeted by the Commodore on coming on board the *Novice*.

About an hour after the yachts had started, the stone boats came to their stations to contend for the Purse of Ten Guineas, given by J. Cardinall, Esq., the Vice-Commodore. The following started:—

Name.	Owner.	Tons.	Port.
Queen ..	Lianca ..	25 ..	Ipswich.
Marco Polo ..	Adams ..	25 ..	Harwich.
Seven Brothers ..	Corby ..	10 ..	Harwich.
Unity ..	King ..	9 ..	Ipswich.
Alfred ..	Newson ..	36 ..	Harwich.
Providence ..	Wapling ..	24 ..	Ipswich.

The course for these boats—which are fine stout craft and good sailers, chiefly used in dredging—was the same as for the yachts, but only once round. Very great exertion was displayed at the start in getting the sails on them, and a large amount of skill in their sailing. After some excellent racing, the three first vessels—all being entitled to something in the way of remuneration—came in thus:—

H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	
Queen ..	3 17 50	Alfred ..	3 21 20	Marco Polo ..	3 25 50

The first vessel received £5; the second, £3; and the third, £2.

The sports concluded with races for yachts, gigs, and dingies; a duck-hunt, and the other usual concomitants of a provincial regatta.

MUSICAL FETE AT GROSVENOR-HOUSE.

ON Monday afternoon a fete was given in this magnificent mansion, under the generous auspices of the Grosvenor family, and the joint direction of a committee of gentlemen, composed of Viscount Chelsea, M.P., Lord Dufferin, Baron Marochetti, and the Hon. W. Ashley; the object being to aid the funds of a very deserving institution—the Hospital for Women, in Soho-square.

The superb picture gallery was arranged for the fete, which included a vocal and instrumental concert, and an original comedietta by Mr. Tom Taylor. A platform stage of tasteful design was erected at one end of the gallery, under the superintendence of the Baron Marochetti and Mr. Phillips; seats for the company being conveniently arranged along the centre.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Cambridge, honoured the fete with their presence; and among the company were the Duchess of Inverness, the Ambassador of France, the Austrian Minister, the Sardinian Minister, Madame Van de Weyer, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Stafford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Clarendon; and the Countesses of Effingham, Wilton, Bruce, Craven, Howe, Frances Waldegrave, Beauchamp, Haddington, Mansfield, Yarborough, Derby, Harrington, Shaftesbury, Essex, Jersey, Hardwicke, Guilford, Tankerville, Listowel, Norbury, Rosebery; and a long list of other distinguished members of the fashionable world.

The first part of the performances consisted of a musical selection, in which the amateur talents of Sir John Harrington, the Hon. W. Ashley, and Mrs. Sartoris were assisted by the professional skill of Signor Belletti, Mr. Charles Braham, and Mrs. Nassau, sen. Mr. Albert Smith also enlivened this portion of the entertainment by singing his favourite mélange, entitled "The Country Fair."

Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta, "The Late Lamented," was played between the parts of the concert. The piece itself was deserving of much commendation; and the acting by the author, supported by Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Miss Mary Boyle, and Mr. Spence, was clever and spirited.

We understand that nearly 900 tickets were disposed of, at one guinea each; and, as the extra payment will in all probability defray the expenses, a large sum will be added to the funds of the Hospital.

Owing to the unhappy failure of their bankers, the provision made by the committee to meet the quarter's accounts, together with a legacy of £100, was lost; and, with the exception of some small sums in the hands of the matron and collector, the Hospital found itself without funds. Its expenditure last year, including £500 paid to the mortgagee, was £2089 4s. 0d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £166 16s. 10d., towards the expenses of the year 1855. At the present time, in order to continue the Charity, it is necessary to raise £1600 for the current expenses of the year, making—with a sum of £1500 required to discharge a mortgage debt on the Hospital—a total of £3010.

INSPECTION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—On Monday afternoon the Queen inspected 100 wounded and disabled Guards, recently arrived in this country from the Crimea. The men were mustered in the garden of the Palace, and at three o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the elder children of the Royal family, commenced the inspection. There were present 47 Grenadiers, 28 Cold-streams, and 25 Scots Fusiliers. Colonel Wood and Dr. Brown, Colonel the Hon. Sir George Upton and Dr. Munro, and Colonel Moncrieff and Dr. Richardson, the commanding officers and surgeon-majors of the three regiments, attended the Queen while her Majesty personally inspected every soldier, inquiring about their different wounds, and receiving the medical report of the state of the invalids. The inspection being ended, the Guards were conducted into the Palace, where a plentiful dinner was served to them.

THE CAMP OF SATORY.—The Camp will be established this year to the east of the road which leads from Versailles to Dampierre. It is skirted on the south by a small wood. From 500 to 600 tents fronting the north have been already pitched, and are occupied by the 51st Regiment of the Line. There are three small clumps of trees in that part of the plain, and the Colonel has his tent in the centre one, which has been converted by his men into the miniature resemblance of an English park. Engineers quartered at Versailles are daily employed in tracing out the Camp, where the soldiers will be comfortably accommodated, and will have the piece of water (Les Suisses) close at hand to bathe in.

AN INKERMAN HERO COME TO GRIEF.—On the memorable 5th of November, when morning dawned on the dusky ravines of Inkerman, and the guns of the enemy assailed the English Camp, the—th Regiment was first on the alert, and the most distinguished in the bloody fray. Being sent to support the outlying pickets, they charged the advancing Russian columns with cold steel; and, though fighting ten to one, alternately charging and retiring, they kept up for hours a hand-to-hand fight with sword, bayonet, and butt-end of musket (their powder being wet and useless), until the French came to their assistance. When the victory was won seven officers were amongst the killed and wounded, and not 250 men remained to answer call. Amongst the wounded non-commissioned officers was Sergeant G—. His extraordinary coolness and bravery had, even amidst the din and confusion of battle, won the attention and admiration of his superior officers. His services were represented to head-quarters, and after lying long in hospital the gallant soldier landed at P— a few days ago. And now Sergeant G— met with an enemy more terrible than a Russian phalanx. Disgrace and defeat, which in battle he had defied, fell upon him in the peaceful streets of Old England. Two days after he landed he was observed in a principal thoroughfare, unmistakably drunk. The officer who first met him, making every allowance for the circumstances of his tempest, and mercifully hoping to screen his offence, ordered him to his quarters with a friendly caution. But a second time, on the same day, was the disgraceful exhibition repeated. Military law could no longer be outraged. A court-martial was held, and Sergeant G— left the court deprived of his stripes and degraded to the ranks. The most pitiful part of the story is yet to be told. The very next *Gazette* would have recorded the granting of an Ensign's commission to Sergeant G— for gallant conduct on the field.

STATE REFORM.

On Wednesday evening last a most influential and important preliminary meeting was held at the Freemasons' Hall for the purpose of forming on an extended basis an association, the object of which should be the obtaining of comprehensive reforms in the various departments of the State. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather and the shortness of the notice the room was quite full. The chair was taken by Jonathan Duncan, Esq.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said, it devolved on him, having been placed in the chair, to state the objects for which the meeting had been convened; but before he did so he wished specially to press upon the minds of his auditory; that this was an open and not a ticket meeting (Loud cheers). They were aware that within the last fifteen years or thereabouts the ancient system of holding public meetings by free entrance at the doors had been discontinued, and that since then the so-called public meetings had not been the free expression of public opinion, but the expression of the opinion of those who harmonised for the achievement of a particular end (Hear, hear). Therefore, the promoters of the present meeting claimed credit to themselves for breaking through this new rule, and reverting in as far as they could to the old ancestral custom (Hear, hear). They repudiated everything in the shape of exclusiveness, and earnestly invited all classes of the people to afford them active co-operation (Loud cheers). By the time he had explained the course they meant to adopt, he felt convinced that no man of common sense or common honesty in that assembly would refuse to come forward and support them (Cheers). All they asked was a fair hearing. If they did not put forward projects worthy the acceptance of the meeting let them be rejected; but let everything be done in a business-like and conciliatory manner. There was nothing to be gained by violence, and nothing had been more fatal to the interests of the industrious classes than that disunion amongst them which had strengthened the hands of the idle and dominant classes (Cheers). Now their object was, in as far as they could, to reconcile conflicting opinions, and by mutual concessions to bring to bear the whole popular force and the action of a united and intelligent people against the proved and admitted abuses in the State (Hear). The machinery by which they proposed to carry out that object he should now endeavour to explain. Those who had been present at former meetings of that description must be aware that the preliminary step in the formation of an association was the forming of some persons of similar views, into an executive committee. That they had done, but not in any exclusive spirit, for their intention was, that in due course, and when certain preparations were made, to invite the whole body of members to co-operate with the executive committee. They invited the blacksmith from his forge, and the weaver from his loom; and if such men were willing, honestly and intelligently, to co-operate with the executive committee they would be admitted as members, and would not be asked to pay one shilling subscription (Loud cheers). He had already stated that theirs was an open meeting, and that he repudiated all exclusiveness. The announcement he had just made was a proof of the sincerity of the declaration (Hear, hear). Then, having formed the executive committee, the next step would be to appoint sectional committees to investigate the various abuses in the State which in the opinion of the association required reformation. Now there were many men in this country who had especially devoted their time to the study of our practical grievances; for instance, there were some men who thought that a very extended parliamentary reform should take place, and that the suffrage should extend to the very verge of the people (Hear). That was a debatable point, and the executive committee would be happy to frame a sectional committee for its investigation, and would be happy to have the assistance of every person present, or the nominee of any person present, to assist in the investigation of the franchise (Hear). There were other men, again, who considered that financial reform was absolutely necessary for this country—they would have a sectional committee on that subject (Hear). But he need not waste the time of the meeting by going through a list that was too long for enumeration. All he wished to be understood was that wherever a proved grievance existed their desire was to form, in connection with the executive committee, a sectional committee to inquire into the grievance, and to report from time to time the nature and results of their researches, and the remedy they proposed. That being done, public meetings would be held in any locality that might be determined on—for instance, in the parliamentary boroughs, when an attempt would be made to bring home to the industrious classes the knowledge of public affairs, without putting them to the trouble or expense of long journeys from their homes (Cheers). So far as he had been speaking, he trusted that they saw nothing covert or concealed in their views (Loud cheers). They had no desire but to extend the public knowledge on these subjects; and that knowledge being matured, they hoped to bring it successfully into action (Hear, hear). He should now pass to some leading points, not intending to exhaust them, or to dwell on them to any extent; but rather to indicate the questions on which an association like the present might be useful. He had already mentioned parliamentary reform, and they all knew perfectly well that the House of Commons did not represent the people of this country (Loud cheers). He need not point out to them that the vast majority of those who sat in the so-called House of Commons had been elected perhaps from ancestral traditions in the county in which their families lived, or, in boroughs, through some particular mercantile interest—such as the establishment of a railway, the opening of a coal-mine, or some matter of that description; but generally speaking, the great mass of members of the House of Commons got in because they had a balance at their bankers which at election time they were willing to distribute among the electors (Hear). Another great grievance connected with this matter was that after a contested election two gentlemen, well known as the legal advisers of the two factions that were ruining the country (Hear, hear), met together and made certain compromises which had nothing to do with the representation of the people, but merely effected the arrangement of knocking a vote off one side and adding it to the other. Thus men were brought into Parliament through the agency of two clever attorneys, without any reference to their fitness; and the machinery of the Carlton and Reform Clubs was kept going merely to balance the weight of the two parties. This was a system which the association was anxious to reform, and they thought that the effectual mode would be to annihilate the present and introduce a new system; but still they had no wish to root up what was good in our ancient institutions, but whenever a timber was incurable, then they thought it should be cast aside, and good hearty English oak substituted (Cheers). This, then, would form one subject of investigation for the sectional committee to which he had alluded. Another point to which their attention must be directed was our Colonial Government. They were aware that the British Crown had forty colonies requiring constant supervision, excepting the most matured ones, which were now rising into a position of political independence. The power of England did not consist in these three little islands, but in the vast empire scattered over every portion of the globe. What, then, must they think of the modest assurance of any man professing himself a statesman and a devoted servant of the Queen who assumed to himself the superintendence and management of these forty colonies (Hear, hear). It was, in fact, a task beyond the power of Hercules; and the manner in which it had been performed had incurred for this country an enormous expenditure, and had frequently involved us in civil war. They wanted, then, to have the question of Colonial Government thoroughly investigated. What was now called the United States might have been still in federal alliance with this country, had it not been for our Colonial Administration; and it was only in 1837 that we almost caused Canada to follow the example of the United States in consequence of the injustice of our conduct. Now, however, in as far as Canada was concerned there was not much cause for complaint; but in our newer colonies it was highly essential that the whole system should be investigated and brought under the notice of the association by one of the sectional committees. They knew of the attempt that had lately been made to introduce the English system of two houses in Australia, and must feel how perfectly ridiculous was the attempt to engraft on a new country what in England was only a remnant of her ancient feudalism (Cheers). Another important subject upon which they proposed to excite public attention was the government of British India, which was not considered in the light of a colony. That country, which contained ten times the area of France, supported 150,000,000 of people. One hundred millions were subjects of the British Crown, and were, therefore, our fellow-subjects; and fifty millions were the subjects of allied or tributary Princes who were friendly to this country. Let him assume that, instead of 150,000,000, there were exactly 160,000,000, and then, if you placed them in a proper position of comfort, so as to enable them to purchase our manufactures, at the rate of five shillings per head, you would thus create a market to the extent of forty millions annually. What a prospect for our sons and daughters of toil to find such a vast market for the produce of their labour (Cheers)! And yet that fine country had been completely ruined by maladministration. Men had been sent out there to make their fortunes, and when they had completely plucked the poor natives they came back to this country to keep up the system of corruption by expending their money in the purchase ofboroughs. Thus it had happened that the oppression of the people of India by our Government had recoiled upon ourselves, and we were now paying the penalty of past tyranny (Hear, hear). At home the government of India was entrusted to a functionary called the President of the Board of Control, who, having the control of a country containing 150 millions of people, ought at least to have some knowledge of the natives, of their wants, wishes, and customs. But none of that was ever required of him; the post was simply one to be filled up to gain adherents for the Prime Minister of the day (Hear, hear). Mr. Vernon Smith, who now held the office, had never been in the country, knew nothing at all about it, and yet he had been selected in place of some old Indian who had served his twenty-five years in the country, and had come home full of knowledge of all its peculiarities (Hear, hear). The Chairman had been looking over the documents connected with this office, and he found that for many years the average term of office with each President of the Board of Control had been eighteen months. During that time he endeavoured to get as much knowledge as he could from the clerks; but just as he was beginning to get some little insight he was superseded by a new man just as ignorant as himself. The consequence

was that, as regarded these 150,000,000 of people, these results had happened. Evils had gone on accumulating from year to year. Each man as he came in pledging himself to a searching inquiry; but, knowing that he was likely to be removed at a moment's notice, using his time in dividing the patronage of his office amongst his children and dependants (Hear, hear). Another crying evil which called for their attention was this: at the Horse Guards they gave an experienced soldier the control over the Army; but at the Admiralty a different rule held good, and the control of our Navy was entrusted to a civilian. Sir C. Wood, the present First Lord, knew nothing about ships, and had he ever seen any maritime service. In his (the Chairman's) opinion, experienced seamen should be placed in that office. To apply the reasoning used on another subject:—When the industrious classes in this country asked for the franchise, what was the answer they got? They were told they were not fit to exercise it—that they had not the aptitude or experience—and that they had yet to learn the duty of electors (Hear). Now, if that were good reasoning—to which, however, he did not subscribe—on what principle could they put a civilian who had never been to sea in a position to rule all the fleets which this country may have at home or may have sent abroad (Cheers)? To show

commissioners with their £3000 a year who read the *Times*, picked their teeth, and signed a few papers, and then rested satisfied that they had laboriously earned their money (Laughter). He did not complain of the increased pay proposed for our noble army in the Crimea. He was sure that every man in that room would agree with him that our noble Guards who had so bravely sustained their country's honour on the heights of Inkermann were well worthy of any reward a grateful nation could bestow (Loud cheers). Lord John Russell (loud hisses) had lately been nominated to represent this country at Vienna, and they all knew how he had discharged his duty (Renewed hisses). He had carried with him a numerous retinue of servants, and occupied one of the largest hotels in the place; but when he went to the Conference, he discovered there that his mission was to preserve the honour—not of England, but of Russia ("Hear, hear," and cheers). He (Mr. Ingram) thought the meeting would agree with him that a little inquiry into such doings would be very serviceable. All he had to say was that he hoped the next time Lord John Russell went to Vienna, he would be satisfied with less expensive accommodation (Cheers and laughter). Again, how did they find the supplies voted in the House of Commons? Mr. James Wilson, of the Treasury—a very excellent man in his way—came down to the House at two o'clock in the morning, when all honest men were in bed (A laugh)—with an immense bundle of papers, and immediately millions were voted away without a word being said for or against (Hear). He did not complain of the men, but of the system; and he hoped that it was one that this association would endeavour to reform (Hear, hear). As the Chairman had so fully gone into the objects of the association, he hoped he should be excused from addressing them at greater length; and, therefore, he should move "That it was desirable an association should be formed for the purpose of obtaining the free expression of public opinion on the existing abuses of the State, and of taking measures for their reform" (Cheers).

Mr. Hodgskin, in seconding the resolution, congratulated himself on the presence of ladies at the meeting, and augured well for an undertaking commenced under such favourable auspices. It could hardly be a full and fair expression of public opinion if this meeting excluded the most valuable half of the community (Cheers). They had found that even war itself could not be carried on without the assistance of the ladies, as the exertions of Miss Nightingale and her fair colleagues our brave soldiers were indebted for that care and attention which our Government had denied them (Cheers). If the Government had done its duty he should not have been there that night to address them; but he felt—and he believed that the feeling was very common in the country—that, at the present moment, we had arrived at a very grave and disastrous crisis in our history (Hear). His experience—and it was a pretty long one—of our political existence, he learned that the country had gone through a series of what might be called revolts. The first that he remembered of any importance was that which took place in 1828-29, when the Dissenters, and the Irish, headed by O'Connell, formed themselves into associations against the Government of the day; and, in spite of the old bigotry supported by Wellington and Peel, and the whole power of the Church, carried the recognition of the great principle of religious freedom (Loud cheers). Following that revolt, came the great revolt of 1830, which ended in obtaining for the people parliamentary reform ("What did the working classes gain by that?") If they allowed him he would tell them what they gained, or rather what had prevented them from gaining anything. The revolt of 1830 procured the recognition of the great principle of popular representation. The large towns were emancipated, but the purpose of the bill was in a great measure defeated by the action of the great party who had carried the bill for their own purposes (Hear, hear). Following parliamentary reform came a revolt of a less general nature, but, perhaps, of still more importance, which, in spite of aristocratic power, carried the great principle of free traffic, as the basis of our future commercial legislation (Cheers). He thought that was one proof that parliamentary reform, limited as it was, had done some good, as, if it had not been for the movement of 1830, he believed they would not have had the success of 1846. After that came the last great revolt that had taken place against the infliction of a compulsory stamp on newspapers, which had succeeded, although it was not as yet carried out as effectually as it might be. He believed that when brought into effectual and free operation that change would confer great and lasting benefits on the people (Hear, hear).

He now came to the last great revolt which was now in progress, not a revolt of a peculiar or sectarian character, but a general revolt of public opinion against the whole Government of the country (Loud cheers). There was at the present moment existing in England universal discontent, and he thought he might add universal indignation (Loud cries of "Hear, hear"). That indignation was directed more especially against the conduct of the war, but it embraced the whole management of the diplomatic relations of this country (Hear, hear). There being then this great discontent, this universal indignation, it seemed to him only reasonable and proper in any man who took an interest in the affairs of his country, who thought he could by any possibility benefit it, to come forward, as they had done that evening, and see whether in public council they could not devise some method of removing the evils complained of (Hear, hear). The general discontent being admitted, there was no necessity for his going into details: he would merely refer to one or two topics which he thought should immediately engage their attention. First of all, and which their Chairman had not mentioned, was the condition of our Army (Hear, hear). There had been something like a partial reform in our Army; but the thorough reform which it required was yet to come. What they wanted was to throw all the honours, rank, and emoluments of the Army open to every deserving man who entered its ranks (Loud cheers). Let them throw open all distinctions and all grades, so that the private soldier should not continue to do all the fighting, and suffer all the calamities, without some hope of receiving a fair share of the advantages (Hear, hear). If that were done we should soon get a better class of men for the Army, and not, as at present, be obliged to recruit it from the lowest and least respectable class of the community. Neither should we be obliged to employ foreigners to do that for Englishmen which Englishmen should be able to do for themselves (Cheers). He should then also introduce the arts of civilised life into the Army, and procure generally those benefits, which the addition of a few "navvies" from civil life had lately created for our soldiers in the Balaclava Railway (Hear, hear). But it was in every department of the military service. Improved regulations would introduce better men, and every improvement in weapons would be at once adopted, instead of, as at present, finding our enemy anticipating us in every new invention. They wanted, then, to bring public opinion to bear in the formation of the Army, and next they wanted to do something for the Navy (Hear, hear). He knew something of the Navy, and was happy to admit that the detestable system of impressment no longer existed (Cheers), while there never was a time in which our sailors had more freely come forward, thus showing the soundness of the principle of giving liberty and justice to all men (Cheers). But they read in the papers how inefficiently the Navy was managed. They found their naval harbours filled with great unmanageable hulks, while the gun-boats and other small vessels necessary for the war could not be had. We had ships that could not be used at all in Baltic, and be used but very little in the Black Sea (Hear, hear). He might be told by those who wished to find excuses for inefficiency that the public were to blame by having, through the House of Commons, refused to successive Governments the means to prepare for war. But, as a proof that such was not the case, he might mention that the war expenditure of the country had been fourteen millions annually, and that had been all expended in the construction of vessels that were found to be only incumbrances when they went to sea (Hear, hear). The resources of the country had been wasted, and when the time of emergency arrived we found ourselves without the proper means of defence. Mr. Hodgskin proceeded to point out the defects in the management of our dockyards; and, in conclusion, suggested that a better system of taxation might be devised, if our financiers were only to consider the principle upon which revenue was raised in the United States of America. He seconded the resolution amid loud cheers.

Mr. Barlow made some observations in support of the resolution, of which, as a member of the Administrative Reform Association, he begged to express his hearty approval. After which, Mr. Fuller begged to ask the Chairman a question. He wished to know whether a sectional committee would be appointed to consider the best means of extending the franchise, without which all nostrums for administrative reform would be a mockery, as what security had they, that the moment the present public excitement cooled down their rulers would not return to the dangerous, dirty ways that had caused it (Loud cheers). He wished also to know whether the ballot was to have a committee?

The Chairman said that the association shut out nothing from its programme (Cheers). Mr. Fuller expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

Mr. Wall made a few energetic remarks in support of the motion, and pointed out the formation of electoral districts, as an important element in any plan of national reform. He complimented the promoters of this movement on the free and open character of their meetings, privacy and exclusiveness having been the rock upon which the Administrative Reform Association had split (Hear). At their bidding he believed that London would soon be up, and that the provinces would soon follow the example of the metropolis (Cheers).

Mr. Hamilton expressed his entire concurrence in the principles propounded by the chairman, and tendered his services as a member of one of the sectional committees.

Mr. Cudden laughed at the idea of Administrative Reform until the whole of our political system was regenerated. However we might shuffle the political cards, they were still the same pack, and a precious bad pack they are (Loud cheers, and laughter). He would be content with nothing short of manhood suffrage.

Mr. W. Jones asked what were the conditions of membership in the association, whether working men would be admitted on the sectional committees, and what would be the mode of selection for those committees?

The Chairman said that the only condition of membership would be their willingness to join, and that no one would be asked for one farthing subscription (Loud cheers). Working men would not only be ad-

mitted, but were earnestly invited; and, as to the mode of selection, any person present was competent to offer himself, or to propose a nominee (Loud cheers).

Mr. Matson gave his warm adhesion to the association.

And Mr. Lockhart hoped that a reform in the State Church would be made a prominent feature in the topics to be entertained by the association.

After which the Chairman put the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Ottley proposed a resolution nominating Messrs. Duncan, Ingram, and Hodgskin an executive committee—which was seconded by Mr. Colins, and, like the former, passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Elt, thanks were enthusiastically voted to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated. It was intimated from the chair that another meeting would be held within a fortnight.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY in literature, that is deservedly attracting attention at the present time, is the highly interesting correspondence between Swift and his bookseller respecting Gulliver's Travels, just put forth for the first time by our old friend Sylvanus Urban. Before this celebrated political romance is a letter from "the publisher to the reader," signed Richard Sympson. No one who has read Gulliver with attention can have forgotten this letter from the cousin of the great traveller. Well, it now appears that the manuscript of Gulliver was sent to Ben Motte, the bookseller, with a letter from this Mr. Sympson, which, as it is the composition of Swift, we transcribe from our contemporary:—

For Mr. Motte.

London, August 8th, 1726.
Sir,—My cousin, Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, intrusted me some years ago with a copy of his Travels; whereof that which here I send you is about a fourth part, for I shortened them very much, as you will find in my Preface to the Reader. I have shown them to several persons of great judgment and distinction, who are confident they will sell very well; and, although some parts of this and the following volumes may be thought in one or two places to be a little satirical, yet it is agreed they will give no offence, but in that you must judge for yourself, and take the advice of your friends; and if they or you be of another opinion, you may let me know it when you return these papers, which I expect shall be in three days at farthest. The good report I have received of you makes me put so great a trust into your hands, which I hope you will give me no reason to repent, and in that confidence I require that you will never suffer these papers to be once out of your sight.

As the printing these Travels will probably be of great value to you, so as a manager for my friend and cousin, I expect you will give a due consideration for it, because I know the author intends the profit for the use of poor scame, and I am advised to say that two hundred pounds is the least sum I will receive on his account; but if it shall happen that the sale will not answer as I expect and believe, then whatever shall be thought too much, even upon your own word, shall be duly repaid.

Perhaps you may think this a strange way of proceeding to a man of trade; but since I begin with so great a trust to you, whom I never saw, I think it not hard that you should trust me as much! therefore if after three days' reading and consulting these papers you think it proper to stand to my agreement, you may begin to print them, and the subsequent parts shall be all sent you, one after another, in less than a week; provided that, immediately upon your resolution to print them, you do within three days deliver a bank-bill of two hundred pounds, wrapped up so as to make a parcel, to the hand from whence you receive this, who will come in the same manner exactly at nine o'clock on Thursday, which will be the 11th inst.

If you do not approve of this proposal, deliver these papers to the person who will come on Thursday.

If you choose rather to send the papers, make no other proposal of your own, but just barely write on a piece of paper that you do not accept my offer.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

RICHARD SYMPSON.

On a slip of paper, apparently intended as a part of the above letter, is the following postscript:—"To Mr. Motte, August 13, 1726. P.S. I would have both volumes come out together, and published by Christmas at farthest." To this Ben Motte replies (for his letter is also preserved) that Mr. Sympson was "much mistaken in the estimate he had made of his abilities when he supposed him able in vacation time (the most dead season of the year), and at so short a notice, to deposit so considerable a sum as £200." The negotiations, however, were carried on; "Gulliver" was published by Motte, in November, 1726, and on the 4th May, 1727, Mr. Erasmus Lewis (the prosector of Lord Oxford) signed a memorandum on behalf of Mr. Sympson, that he was "fully satisfied." We may add that this correspondence explains a passage in one of Pope's published letters to Swift:—"Motte received the copy (he tells me) he knew not from whence, nor from whom, dropped at his house in the dark from a hackney-coach. By computing the time, I find it was after you left England." Swift left England for the last time in the very month in which his letter to Motte is dated.

At the Booksellers' Provident Dinner, held last week, at the Crystal Palace, Mr. Monckton Milnes—who filled the chair with great ability and tact—amused his hearers with some of the mistakes of the trade in the matter of copyrights. He reminded some and informed others that serious blunders had been made by booksellers in refusing to publish works submitted to them in manuscript, the present and future importance of which they had grievously misunderstood. To the instances put forth by Mr. Milnes we will add two others that escaped him. "Eothen" was declined by West-end and East-end publishers; and Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors" was offered to an eminent house in the Row—and refused.

The name and fate of Pope's "Unfortunate Lady" (about whom so much ingenious speculation has lately been indulged) are known to the forthcoming editors of Pope. They derive their authority, we are assured, from Molly Lepel (Lady Hervey), who knew Pope intimately, and whose means of information were indeed ample.

The bankrupt Italian Opera-house in the Haymarket is about to be transformed into a "West-end branch of the Bank of England. What next? The Tower may be turned into a cathedral, Smithfield once more into pleasant fields, and the Inns of Court return to hostels. The Haymarket looks like a branch Billingsgate; and the Thames (would the Government of the country only do its duty) might revert to its old purity, and again find employment for the disciples of Walton and Cotton off the stone piers of New London-bridge.

After a great deal of unnecessary wrangling about the site of the city of London statue of Sir Robert Peel, the citizens have given way, and the statue has just been erected at the north-east end of St. Paul's—where Cheapside runs into Newgate-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and St. Paul's Churchyard. As a portrait statue, in which the artist had to struggle with colossal proportions and modern costume, the work is in every way creditable to Mr. Behnes. We are not celebrated in London for out-door statues. Our statesmen have been ill-used. Pitt, Fox, Canning, Bentinck, and now Peel, make indifferent bronze figures in our streets and squares. Peel, however, has not fared the worst, by any means.

The sculptors are on the look-out for a grant of Parliament for a statue to Lord Brougham. Something, we suppose, will be done, and in St. Paul's, where Lord Raglan should be seen near to Lord Heathfield. The defence of Gibraltar was a great triumph, and the battle of the Alma and the march to Balaclava and Sebastopol were successes that will tell to advantage in the page of history. We have seen already a design in which the sculptor has covered the lost arm of the great soldier as Flaxman covered Nelson's lost arm in his monument in St. Paul's—with the flag of England.

On the application of Mr. Cowan, M.P. for Edinburgh; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; and other Scottish members of Parliament, Lord Palmerston has conferred a Civil List pension of fifty pounds on Thomas Dick, LL.D., the venerable author of "The Christian Philosopher" and other esteemed scientific and religious publications. We understand Dr. Dick has passed his eightieth birthday. Surely this is a most mean and niggardly award to such a man, at such an age. If the Government had made the pension £100 per annum they would not have acted a whit too liberally.

The Suffolk collections of Mr. Fitch brought, under the hammer of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the sum of £903 17s. 6d. The Chartulary of the Priory of Dodeones or Dudenash (A.D. 1200 to 1506) sold for £100, and his Pictorial Illustrations for the County, in thirty-one imperial quarto volumes, brought £240. These were the leading lots.

There has been a rage for private theatricals for public purposes during the week. On Monday last Mr. Tom Taylor played in a new piece of his own composition at Grosvenor-house, and Mr. Albert Smith gave variety to the entertainment by his "Country Fair;" but the chief attraction was "The Lighthouse"—a new Adelphi sort of piece, written by Mr. Wilkie Collins, and first acted for money, on Tuesday last, at Campden-house, Kensington, Colonel Waugh most liberally resigning his house to actors and actresses on that occasion. "The Lighthouse" is a well-sustained story—good, as Garrick would have said, in the concoction; and most admirably was it played by Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Augustus Egg, and Mr. Wilkie Collins himself. The scenery was painted for the nonce by no less an artist than Clarkson Stanfield. Mr. Lemon was the hearty English sailor who had seen good service on board the *Namur*; and Mr. Dickens was the careful actor who exhibited the traits and peculiarities of a wandering intellect with truth and precision. "The Lighthouse" was perfectly successful.

LEAMINGTON CHESS MEETING.

THE DINNER.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., the majority of the combatants adjourned in the evening to the Regent's Hotel, where about seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was ably filled by Lord Lyttelton, and the vice-chair by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury Grammar-school. Among those present were Sir John Blunden (Dublin), Admiral Bigland, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillam, Captain Gowan, Dr. Bateman, the Rev. Messrs. J. H. Smith, F. C. Blackstone, F. E. Jervoise, J. Owen (Manchester), S. Burnell (Manchester), J. Hitchcock, R. J. Davies, R. Knipe; Messrs. J. Hitchman, Kendal, Lowe, J. F. Empson (Birmingham), C. M. Ingleby (Birmingham), A. Marx (Nottingham), T. Worth (Nottingham), H. H. Carr, J. S. Kipping (Manchester), R. B. Brien (Oxford), C. E. Ranken (Oxford), R. B. Wormald (Oxford), H. B. Turton (Barton-on-Trent), C. Pye, Charles Draper (Kenilworth), H. B. Skipworth (Caistor), E. F. Flower (Stratford), Edw. Shepherd (Wakefield), C. Tomlinson (London), T. Sutherland, W. Cluley (Ashton), S. T. Tarrant, B. Horwitz (Southampton), H. A. Fry, B. W. Horne, Thos. Avery, John S. Sheppard (Kidderminster), A. Hull, (Gloucester), &c.

The Noble Chairman gave "the Queen," and "Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

His Lordship next proposed "Our Allies the French," expressing a hope that, whatever might be the result of the war in which they were engaged, it would tend still further to strengthen the alliance between the two countries, so that they, of this generation, should have heard the last of that revolting saying that our nearest neighbours were our greatest enemies, and look upon them as our best friends.

The noble President gave the "Army and Navy."

Lieut.-Col. Gillam, in responding, on behalf of the Army, said he felt sure they would prove themselves worthy descendants of their sires who had raised the country to its present greatness.

Admiral Bigland, on behalf of the Navy, expressed his thanks for the toast, and observed upon the value of Chess as a recreation on board ships at sea.

The Chairman next proposed "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," with which he coupled the name of the Rev. J. H. Smith.

The Rev. J. H. Smith, in responding, said that he did not think it inconsistent with his sacred profession to promote the game of Chess, which he held in the highest estimation, and he felt that, as president of the Leamington Chess-club, he was not only doing service to the community to which he belonged, but adorning his profession. He threw out a suggestion to clergymen which he intended to follow himself, viz. introducing Chess to the humbler classes, whereby he hoped to be instrumental in inducing them to forsake public-houses for more rational and intellectual recreation.

The noble President had now to ask them to drink to "The welfare of the Northern and Midland Counties' Chess Association. And if, in doing so, he ventured to throw out a few practical remarks concerning Chess in this country, he did it with the utmost deference to those eminent authorities in the game, many of whom were there that evening, though there were others absent whom he had hoped to see, and in whose presence it would have been more proper that he should have been silent on that occasion. With regard to that association, of which the objects were very plain and undeniable, he would not trouble them with any remarks, except one in support of a suggestion he had recently seen in one of the newspapers (he believed the *Telegraph*)—that the field of operations of the association should be extended as far as possible. If he understood rightly the title of the association, it extended to the northern and middle parts of the country; if it were possible he could not think it would be very acceptable, and he could hardly imagine any objection, that it should extend, as other similar associations of a graver kind, over the whole of England, and hold meetings, like other similar associations, in towns in all parts of the country. He was glad to observe, in the constitution of mechanics' institutions throughout the country, that the game had begun to assume the prominence it deserved, and there was no reason why it should not be found as acceptable to those classes as to those above them. It was those classes who were most tempted by low indulgences in spending their leisure time, but they had the advantage of not having more than a certain amount of time at their disposal, and whatever time they gave to the game of Chess would be redeemed from worse objects. With respect to the game itself, he had only one or two remarks he would venture to intrude upon them. He hoped, in one respect, that the *Literature of Chess* would be extended further than it had been. He did not mean that general treatises of the game had not been greatly added to within the last few years, though no doubt certain features would, from time to time, be susceptible of great illustration. At the present time, though general treatises were in abundance, he thought it would be a great advantage if gentlemen, who gave their time to the study of Chess, would write ample commentaries on the great games that were played. He believed this would be very useful to those who had not many opportunities for practice with good players. He would take for example that very pleasant and exceedingly accurate book, "Walker's Thousand Games," which contained more than a thousand games of the very highest order, but with hardly any commentaries, with the aid of which the pleasure of playing them over would be considerably enhanced. There was only one other topic on which he would say a word, although the point had been frequently mentioned—namely, the lamentable inferiority in point of interest of matches in the present day with those of former times. He was not saying this from any abstract dislike of his own to the close game, which he believed was often an exciting one, and led to positions of the highest interest—still there could be too much of a good thing—particularly when that thing was inferior, on the whole, to another thing; for although the close game was good, no one would doubt that the open game, in the majority of instances, was better. On the games of La Bourdonnais and Macdonald, he would answer



HERR LOWENTHAL. M. DE RIVIERE. MR. WYVILL, M.P.

HERR FALKBEER.

MR. STAUNTON.

LORD LYTTELTON.

CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

CHESS CELEBRITIES AT THE LATE CHESS MEETING.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY SIGNOR ASPA (LEAMINGTON CHESS-CLUB) AND MR. RUSSELL.

the agreeable poet, the amiable and virtuous man—if that shade could look down at the present time and see his own beloved Hagley still the retreat of domestic happiness, and private virtue, and public independence, he would rejoice, and he was sure, likewise, he would applaud his accomplished successor for lending his encouragement and patronage to the improving game of Chess.

The noble Chairman said he had to thank Dr. Kennedy for the undeserved terms of eulogy which he had made use of in proposing his health, and the company for the manner in which they had received it; but, having said the little he had to say on the subject of Chess, he would not venture to take up

more of their time. It would give him great satisfaction to attend future meetings of the association.

Admiral Bigland gave "The Health of the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Temple," whose absence was owing to the great exertions he had made for promoting that meeting. The toast was drunk with much applause.

The noble Chairman next proposed "The Health of the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Kennedy." It had given him great satisfaction indeed to be supported and assisted as he had been that evening by so eminent a man as the Head Master of Shrewsbury School.

Dr. Kennedy returned thanks or the honour done him, and mentioned several former pupils of his own, players of Chess, who had obtained high scholastic distinctions at the Universities.

The Chairman next gave "The Vice-Presidents of the meeting."

Mr. Fox responded.

The Chairman then gave "The Committee," which was duly honoured.

Captain Gowen responded.

The noble Lord next proposed "Their Foreign Visitors," whose absence, with that of some of the most distinguished English players who attended the meeting, had thrown a damp upon their festive proceedings.

Herr Horwitz briefly responded.

The Chairman next gave "The Game of Chess," and connected with it the name of Mr. Staunton, the greatest of English players, and, speaking on the authority of a great Russian player, the greatest player in the world.*

The Chairman said he had much pleasure in giving the next toast, which, although it was late on the list, was not the less important—"Prosperity to the Town of Leamington."

Mr. Hitchman, as an old inhabitant of the town, responded to the toast most cordially.

Admiral Bigland proposed "The Ladies who had honoured the meeting with their company;" after which Lord Lyttelton left the chair.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.
EVERY improvement of these delightful Gardens—a sort of Arcadia in relief to the contiguous brick-and-mortar Babel—will be received as a welcome contribution to the healthful recreation of the people. An addition of the above class has just been made to the Gardens by the office of Woods and Works, by the erection of a refreshment-room of picturesque design it adjoins the spot where the military band plays upon stated days in the height of the London season. The house is octagonal in form, slightly raised from the ground; and there is a broad covered way around the building, where the visitors can sit sheltered from the sun or shower. For the space of five or six feet around the ground is paved with red and yellow encaustic tiles. Under the verandah—if it may be so termed—or covered way, flowers are arranged, adding much to the pleasure of the scene. Besides the refreshment-room there is a waiting-room, which will be found a boon to the invalid or fatigued. This room is furnished with chairs and some small iron tables with revolving tops, around which may often be seen groups of fashionables partaking of the various refreshments which Mr. Richard Gunter has provided for them; and, it may be as well to add, at prices not exceeding those charged at his establishment in Motcomb-street.



BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, JUST ERECTED AT THE WEST END OF CHEAPSIDE.

INAUGURATION OF THE PEEL STATUE IN THE CITY.

On Monday this fine Statue, which has been executed for the Corporation of the city of London, by Mr. Behnes, was placed on its pedestal at the western end of Cheapside, nearly midway between the General Post-office and the eastern end of St. Paul's Cathedral. The statue, which is 11 feet 2 inches in height, weighing three tons and a half, has been cast by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam. The stone for the pedestal was supplied by Messrs. Gibb and Son, of the Aberdeen and Peterhead quarries. The base is of Aberdeen and the die-stone and moulding work are of Peterhead granite. The design of the pedestal, which is by Mr. Tite, M.P., the architect of the Royal Exchange, has been much admired for its simplicity and characteristic appropriateness. The fixture of the immense blocks, weighing together upwards of twenty-five tons, was confided to the care of Messrs. Mowlem, Burt, and Freeman, of Paddington, who accomplished the laborious work of erecting the pedestal within ten hours. The statue, which had been for some months completed in the studio of the sculptor, is generally acknowledged to be a characteristic portrait of the great statesman.



REFRESHMENT-ROOM IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS.



(Female).

(Male).

1. Bowl. 2. Adze. 3. Fish-hook. 4. Snow-shovel. 5. Lamp. 6. Pipe. 7. Pick-axe.

COSTUME OF A NEW TRIBE OF ESQUIMAUX, DISCOVERED BY DR. RAE, ON VICTORIA LAND; AND ARCTIC IMPLEMENTS, FROM MR. BARROW'S COLLECTION, AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THE ARCTIC COLLECTION AT THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THIS COLLECTION, the property of Mr. John Barrow, of the Admiralty, was, on the evening of June 30th, exhibited at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, when the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, a veteran in Arctic life and adventure, inaugurated the opening by a lecture of great interest. In conclusion, the rev. gentleman paid an eloquent encomium to the memory of that ill-fated and much-beloved commander, Sir John Franklin and his party. Looking to the number of that party, he could but think that there were still some eighty or ninety persons whose deaths were by no means accounted for; and he yet trusted that these gallant fellows would at some future day be heard of, and restored to their native land.

The Collection has been the work of many years, and we hesitate not to say that one containing so many objects on Esquimaux and Arctic life in general does not exist in any part of the world. Mr. Barrow, from his official appointment at the Admiralty, his great love of Northern enterprise, and his never-ceasing kindness towards all Arctic officers, has

created for himself a name and a reputation as great as his eminent father, the late Sir John Barrow.

Almost all the objects exhibited were presented to Mr. Barrow as tributes of respect and regard by the officers, on their return from the icy regions; among them we must particularly mention some twenty or more Esquimaux dresses: we engrave two specimens, brought from a newly-discovered tribe in Victoria Land.

On the centre table were some deeply-interesting relics of the Franklin expedition; the principal are a pair of Gloves found by Lieutenant Sherard Osborne at the winter quarters of Sir John Franklin, canisters of preserved meat and soup, and the only cylinder which has hitherto been picked up, dated "June 30, 1845, from on board the *Erebus*." Here were also assembled a large collection of spears, bows, nets, lamps, and other utensils belonging to the Esquimaux, such as knives and small hand adzes, being about the only tools they get from the tribes which are in immediate communication with the Hudson's Bay Company; a beautiful collection of Arctic drawings illustrated the different stages in the late search, showing critical positions, &c., of some of the vessels; several very

complete models of boats, sledges, cooking-gear, and tents used by the different Arctic explorers, gave some idea of their manner of living, &c.

The Collection is altogether very interesting; and the public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Barrow for having lent the articles for exhibition at the Polytechnic Institution.

Among the company at the inauguration were Sir James Ross, Captain Collinson, Captain McClure, Captain Inglefield, Captain Kellett, Captain Beechey, Captain Hull, Dr. Rae, Mr. Barrow (of the Admiralty), Mr. W. Nurse, Miss Richardson, Sir George Caley, Bart., the chairman of the Institution, &c.

Amidst the novelties recently introduced by Mr. Pepper, the energetic and judicious managing director of this Institution, are some experiments illustrating the transmission of the sound of the human voice and vocal music through solid conductors. A singing mouse is introduced, which emits sounds similar to the note of the linnet.

MADAME EMILE DE GIRARDIN (DELPHINE GAY).

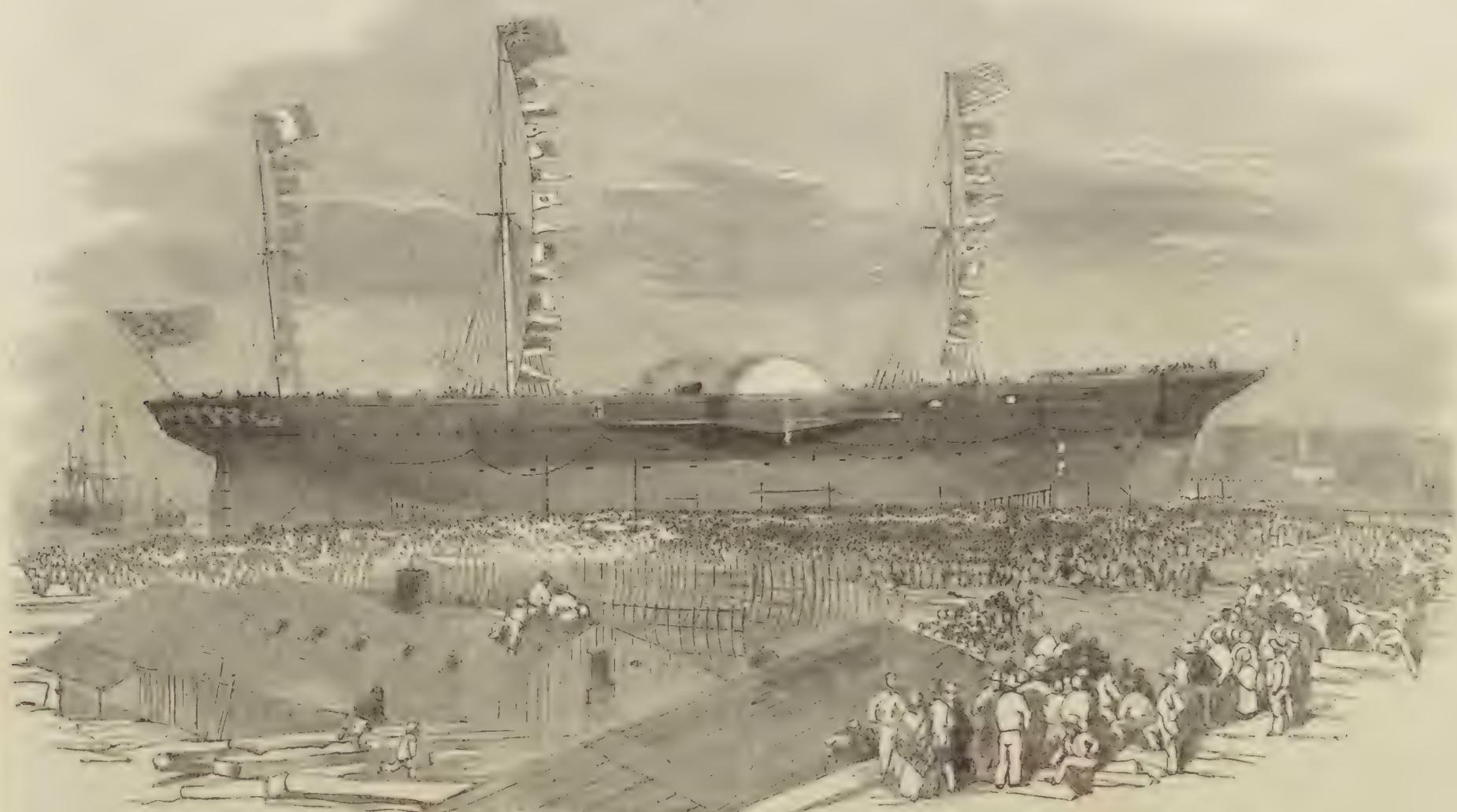
MADAME EMILE DE GIRARDIN was born about the year 1803. Her father was Receiver-General of the Department of Noér. Her mother, Madame Sophie Gay, acquired a considerable reputation in the literary world. She was chiefly known as a sarcastic writer, and was the main cause of the privations inflicted upon her husband under the first Napoleon. In 1815 she might be seen at the head of those Parisian dames who crowded upon the path of Wellington, offering him bouquets of violets. The great Duke is reported to have rebuked her unpatriotic conduct, by saying



THE LATE MADAME EMILE GIRARDIN.

"Madame, if the French were entering in triumph into London, the English ladies would put on mourning."

Madame Sophie Gay, on the death of her husband, made literature her profession, and gained a large number of acquaintance, including many of the most distinguished writers of the Restoration. Her daughter was thrown at an early age into the society of refined and talented persons. At fourteen she was remarkable for her beauty which is described in the following terms by one of her mother's acquaintances:—"Large blue eyes, full of tenderness, magnificent flaxen



LAUNCH OF "THE PERSIA" ("THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD") AT GLASGOW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

hair, a fair forehead, a small delicately-shaped mouth (called a casket of pearls by a certain poet), an exquisite complexion—these are the characteristic features of the lovely Mlle. Gay." Beranger said of her that she had shoulders like a Venus, and Chateaubriand thought her smile was like an angel's.

It was in the year 1822 that Mlle. Delphine Gay sent her first poems to the Academy. The learned assembly accorded to her a special prize, and Charles X. gave her a pension of 1500 francs. She accompanied her mother in her tour in Switzerland and Italy. The renown of the young poetess had already crossed the Alps, and she was received in Italy like another Corinne. She was conducted in triumph to the capital, and recited several pieces in presence of an enthusiastic assembly. Her return to France was the signal for a still more flattering ovation. Legros, who had just completed the frescoes of the Pantheon, himself conducted Mlle. Delphine to a place of honour beneath the dome. The whole of the aristocracy of Paris had assembled to hear her recite. After she had finished, the dais on which she stood was so strewn with wreaths and bouquets, that she seemed as if standing in a garden.

In 1831 she was married to M. Emile Girardin. She subsequently published in the *Presse* several spirited articles, called "Lettres Parisiennes," under the *nom de plume* of Vicomte Charles de Launay. She continued to charm Paris with these piquant reviews till the year 1848. Her principal works are the poems "Napoline" and "Madeleine," the "Canne de M. de Lalzac," the "Marquis de Pontages," the "Cross of Berny," and the plays of "Judith," "Cleopatra," "Lady Tartuffe," "La Joie fat Peur," and the "Chapeau de l'Horloger."

M. and Madame de Girardin took up their abode at Chaillon, near the Champs Elysées in Paris, in a little house shaped like a Greek temple. Her door opened every evening to receive the aristocracy and celebrities of Paris. She was thoroughly domestic in her habits and ideas, and seldom travelled. During the winter season she held her court in her salon, and during the summer in a tent in the middle of her garden.

The death of Madame de Girardin will leave a vacancy in the republic of letters which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to fill. Such at least is the opinion of the French press. A few months ago Madame de Girardin kept her court at Chaillon, receiving with the most exquisite grace guests the most noble and the most famous. Poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, philosophers—these were her courtiers and her subjects. Those who have had the good fortune to behold this celebrated lady engaged in the duties of hospitality will ever cherish the thought of it among their dearest recollections.

LAUNCH OF THE CUNARD LINER "PERSIA."

The first steamer built in Glasgow for the Cunard line was the *Britannia*, in 1840, and since then twenty-six have been built. On Tuesday afternoon, the 3rd inst., the steam-ship *Persia* was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, at Govan, and the event came off successfully in the presence of 50,000 spectators. The Messrs. Napier, to whose eminence as marine architects and engineers we need not advert, are the builders of both hull and engines. The *Persia* is the largest steamer, both in capacity of hull and steam-power, that has yet been built; and there were people present on the occasion who had witnessed the launch of the *Comet*, in 1812, the first vessel propelled by steam in the British waters.

This, as we have said, is the largest steam-ship afloat in the world, far exceeding in length, strength, tonnage, and steam-power, either the *Great Britain* or *Himalaya*; and exceeding, by 1200 tons, the internal capacity of the largest of the splendid Cunard liners. Her chief proportions are as follows:—

Length figure-head to taffrail	390 feet.
Length on keel for tonnage	380 ..
Breadth of beam	45 ..
Breadth over all	71 ..
Depth of hold	32 ..
Burthen	3600 tons.

According to the strict rule of admeasurement her power is equal to that of 900 horses; according to the plan laid down in the Earl of Hardwick's bill, her power is equal to 1200 horses; and according to James Watt's rule of 33,000 lbs. to the horse, she is expected to work up to between 4000 and 5000 horses. Stupendous as the *Persia* is, the lines of beauty have been so well worked out in her model, that her appearance is singularly graceful. The keel consists of several bars of iron, about 35 feet in length, joined together by long scars 13 inches deep by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; the iron stern-post is 13 inches in breadth, and 5 inches in thickness, carrying the rudder, the stock of which is 8 inches in diameter. She has seven watertight compartments, and the goods will be stowed in two of these divisions, each 90 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 20 in height. These goods-stores, or tanks, are placed in the centre of the ship, with the coal bunkers on each side of them. The liner will have eight large tubular boilers and two funnels; the firing-space for the boilers is placed in the fore and aft line, instead of the usual place of across the ship. She has separate sleeping accommodation for nearly 300 passengers, disposed along the main deck, and when the engines are on board, and she is fully loaded, the weight of the immense mass will be 5400 tons, at which time she will draw 23 feet of water. In her construction 2200 tons of iron have been used.

The launch itself was admirably conducted, the ship entering the water as safely and easily as if she had been a wherry; and as soon as she was fairly afloat, upwards of 1000 ladies and gentlemen sat down in the mould-loft to a sumptuous champagne lunch, provided by Mr. Forrester. The Lord Provost was called to the chair by acclamation. His Lordship, in proposing "Success to the *Persia*," remarked that it was the greatest triumph of art he had ever seen; and the men who had performed the work deserved applause from every citizen in Glasgow. Mr. Napier, in reply, cordially thanked his Lordship for proposing his health; and he might state that his son had been the principal instrument in performing the work. He mentioned this because he thought young people more especially should get honour when they deserved it.

The Trotman anchors and chain-cables are manufactured by the eminent firm of Henry Wood and Co., Liverpool. It will be recollected that the committee of naval officers and shipowners appointed by the Admiralty and Lloyd's in 1852, to test practically the merits of anchors of all nations, unanimously assigned to Mr. Trotman's invention a superiority to the extent of 28 per cent over the established anchor of the Navy. Their Lordships have ordered these anchors for her Majesty's new yacht *Victoria and Albert*.

FAILURE OF TWO OF THE NEW CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.—The *Manchester Halfpenny Express* and the *Manchester Penny Express*, two of the five daily papers recently started in Manchester, have already been discontinued. We expect that not a few of the swarm of penny and twopenny newspapers which have recently been started in the metropolis—mere piratical imitations of pre-existing journals—will speedily meet with the same fate.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE PRESS.—The new law is fulfilling our worst anticipations. The scheme is so complicated that the public and the Post-office are bewildered. Papers are posted with no stamp visible, and the question then arises—Are they to be taxed as stamped newspapers with the stamp folded inwards, or as papers bearing no stamp at all? The papers must be opened to discover the fact. If the former be the case, a penny is to be charged—if the latter, the paper is liable to the ordinary postal charge in such circumstances—that is, to double the rate of book postage. Then, again, a newspaper, taken from the unstamped portion of the impression of a stamped newspaper, is posted for foreign or colonial countries with a penny postage label attached, and it cannot be despatched, because the sheet should be stamped also. In a variety of instances the plan is working vexatiously—is, in fact, a great nuisance; and Government, or we are much mistaken, will be driven to the adoption of some more uniform scheme—such as substituting a halfpenny postage-stamp on all printed matter under a certain weight. To throw so burthensome an amount of newspaper examination and obliteration on poor postmasters, as is now done, is intolerable.—*Gateshead Observer*.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN FRANCE.—All the accounts from the departments announce that the corn crops are in the most satisfactory condition, and the same remark may be applied to the potatos, beet-roots, and colzas. The hay has been everywhere abundant, and has been got in in excellent condition. The vines are now in bloom, under the most favourable circumstances: the plants all appear vigorous, and particularly those which produce the ordinary wines. The bunches of fruit are very numerous. In the southern departments the appearance of the olive-trees is very satisfactory, and the breeding of silk-worms is going on in the most satisfactory manner. Alarm has, therefore, disappeared on all sides, and the best results are expected for all the productions of the earth.

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG'S ESTATE.—In the Vice-Chancellors' Courts on Saturday there was a suit to administer the estate of the well-known John St. John Long, whose memory is perpetuated by the monument in Kensal-green Cemetery, and who, by his will, dated March, 1833, gave successive life estates in his property (which he directed to be converted) to his wife and to William Long, with remainder, equally, to the children of William Long, at twenty-one; and there was a codicil whereby a certain paper writing, containing the secret process by which he operated on his patients, was given to his executors. John St. John Long died in 1834, and his property—extra the paper writing—realised £5540, and that document was sold for £10,000 by the executors, and what was asked now was the ordinary account. The usual order was made.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing world goes quietly on without any very striking incident to vary it. Both the great two-year-old prizes at the Newmarket July have been won by high-priced fillies from the Royal stud lot of last year; and, like Nat on Cock Pheasant, and Basham on King of Trumps, Prince has acquired no little glory by the style in which he brought up Rataplan, and won the Cumberland Plate by half a head on the post when not a hope of victory seemed left to the game old horse.

A shade was thrown over the Carlisle meeting by the death of Mr. John James Henderson, a Cumbrian-bred sportsman, who had come from his residence at Rykylstone, in Yorkshire, purposely to attend it, and died at a Carlisle inn. He had a nice string of horses at Middleham, under the care of William Oates, whose brother George rode for him; and, considering the short period he had been on the turf, he had had very fair luck with Nelly Hill, Prince Plausible, Rykylstone, &c. He was also well known as a public courser, and as the owner of that clever cup-dog Lariston, who ended a good career by "running up" to Lord Sefton's Sackcloth for the Waterloo Cup, in the March of '54. A few racing nominations are voided by his death; but he had none either in the St. Leger of this year, or the Derby, Oaks, or St. Leger, of next.

It is announced, in a semi-official way, that Rataplan is lame again, and that his chance of standing a St. Leger preparation is almost nil. Truly "the Squire" has known but little luck in sporting matters since his "lair forward!" was heard "piercing the heavens," as he crossed the Leicestershire pastures on his favourite Clasher. The new Doncaster Cup conditions are at present rather a moot point between the stewards and the burgesses of that sporting little town; the latter of whom, as well as the Clerk of the Course, are in favour of a new "limited handicap" plan, which bids fair, with some other alterations as regards stakes and distance, to set this great race once more on its legs. The notion was originally propounded in the *Sporting Magazine*. As regards sales, the High Sheriff for Berkshire, Mr. Elwes, has, we hear, purchased Oulston from Mr. Padwick for 6000 guineas—the best price that has been given for a race-horse since Hobbe Noble fetched 6500 guineas, in 1851. With health, nearly half the price ought to come back in the St. Leger, for which event he will now be ridden by Alfred Day, instead of Wells, as he has passed out of the Findon into the Danebury stable.

The racing programme for the ensuing week is of rather a meagre character. Stourbridge claims Monday and Tuesday, and Stamford is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday. The latter meeting looks too much like a bad imitation of Newmarket in its stakes ever to prosper much.

Unless some more fixtures are made, the coming week will be rather a blank in the sailing and rowing world. Sculling matches are announced at Eton, but we only know of one regatta, which commences at two p.m. on Monday. We observe, by-the-by, that the late Marquis of Anglesey's celebrated yacht the *Pearl*, of 153 tons, is for sale. There were few sights like her, as, with her mainsail set, she glided over the waters of the Solent, with her grey-headed warrior-owner at the helm.

Lord's Ground has two matches of no small interest for the week. The one on Monday is Kent and Surrey against England; and on Thursday the Royal Household Brigade play I Zingari Club. On Wednesday the Surrey Club play the West Wickham, on the ground of the latter; while the All England changes its venue to London on Monday, and to Surbiton on Thursday.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Croxteth Stakes.—Rataplan, 1. Acrobat, 2. Mersey Stakes.—The Heir of Lynne, 1. Tilly, 2. Bentinck Testimonial.—The Early Bird, 1. Hanover, 2. Lancashire Oaks.—Lady Tatton, 1. Ellermire, 2. Selling Stakes, T. Y. C.—Salmon, 1. Pera, 2. United Kingdom Trainers' Stakes.—Puritan, 1. Morgan Rattler, 2.

THURSDAY.

Liverpool Cup.—Seducer, 1. Cock Pheasant, 2. Biennial Stakes.—Rotherham, 1. Benhams, 2. Derby Handicap.—Dervish, 1. Morgan Rattler, 2. Queen's Plate.—Rataplan, 1. Saucebox, 2. Sweepstakes.—Sister to Mrs. Rigby, 1. Mystic, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It having been officially intimated that a new Turkish loan of £5,000,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent, will shortly be opened, the Consol-market in the early part of the week was rather heavy, and prices gave way nearly one-half per cent; but the decline has since been recovered; and numerous purchases of Stock, mostly for small accounts, have been made on public account. The loan to which we have here referred is not likely, in our opinion, to have much influence upon the value of national securities from the immense amount of capital still seeking employment. As the interest will be guaranteed by England and France, there can be no doubt but that the whole sum will be speedily subscribed for. The remainder of the Egyptian Tribute-money, and the revenues of Smyrna will, we understand, be set aside to meet the dividends, and the whole amount will be applied to war purposes. In order not to interfere with the new French Loan of £30,000,000, it is proposed to raise the amount solely in London. The payment of the dividends upon the Three per Cents, and the distribution of the remaining funds of the South Sea Company have produced an unusual amount of ease in the Money-market. Good bills are taken at 3 per cent; but at the present time they are comparatively scarce. Evidently, however, there have been more applications to the Bank for discount accommodation than for many weeks past.

The Stock Market was rather inactive on Monday, and prices ruled $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than on Saturday:—The Three per Cents Reduced were 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91 $\frac{1}{4}$; the Three per Cent Consols, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91; the New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93; and Consols for Account, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91. Bank Stock, 212 to 213; India Stock, 233; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 15-16 to 4; India Bonds under £1000, 32s.; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 23s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 101. On Tuesday prices rallied, and the market was firm. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92; the Three per Cent Consols, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92; the New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93; and Consols for Account, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92. Bank Stock, 213; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; Ditto, 1859, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; Ditto, 1858, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1857, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1856, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1855, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1854, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1853, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1852, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1851, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1850, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1849, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1848, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1847, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1846, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1845, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1844, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1843, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1842, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1841, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1840, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1839, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1838, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1837, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1836, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1835, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1834, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1833, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1832, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1831, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1830, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1829, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1828, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1827, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1826, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1825, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1824, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1823, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1822, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1821, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1820, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1819, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1818, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1817, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1816, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1815, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1814, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1813, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1812, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1811, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1810, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1809, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1808, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1807, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1806, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1805, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1804, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1803, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1802, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1801, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1800, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1799, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1798, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1797, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1796, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1795, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1794, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1793, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1792, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1791, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1790, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1789, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1788, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1787, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1786, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1785, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1784, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1783, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1782, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1781, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1780, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1779, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1778, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1777, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1776, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1775, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1774, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1773, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1772, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1771, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1770, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1769, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1768, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1767, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1766, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1765, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1764, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1763, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1762, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1761, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1760, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1759, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1758, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1757, 3 15-16 to 4; Ditto, 1756, 3 1

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Edward Cooper Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards; Frederick Rodolph Blake, 33rd Regiment; William O'Grady Haly, 47th Regiment; the Honourable Alexander Gordon, Grenadier Guards; Sir Thomas S. Vincent Hope Cochrane Troubridge, Bart., 7th Regiment; Thomas Montagu Steele, Caledonian Guards; John Jackson Lowth, 33rd Regiment; Noel Thomas Lake, Royal Artillery; Henry Darby Griffith, 2nd Dragoons; James Webber Smith, Unattached; the Honourable Percy E. Herbert, Unattached; Collingwood Dickson, Royal Artillery; William Sherbrook Ramsay Norcott, Rifle Brigade; Richard Tylden, Royal Engineers; John William Gordon, Royal Engineers; Thomas Hudd, Royal Marines; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Unett, 19th Regiment; Richard Wilbraham, Unattached; Frank Adams, 23rd Regiment; John Yorke, 1st Dragoons; John Edward Dupuis, Royal Artillery; Alfred J. Horatio, Royal Brigade; William Bernard Ainslie, 60th Regiment; Henry Sims, Royal Engineers; Richard Ward, 60th Regiment; Poulett George Henry, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards; Robert Sanders, 1st Battalion; Henry Dallimore, 1st Dragoons; Guards; John Douglas, 73rd Regiment; Edmund Richard Jeffreys, late of 88th Regiment; Anthony C. Sterling, Unattached; John Douglas Lithuanians; David Wood, Royal Artillery; James William Fitzmayer, Royal Artillery; Gloucester Gambier, Royal Artillery; James Talbot Airey, Coldstream Guards; Francis William Henry Lord Burghersh, Coldstream Guards; David Lyons, 23rd Regiment; James Thomas Maunder, 30th Regiment; the Hon. Robert Alexander George Dalzell, 1st Regiment; James Eman, 41st Regiment; Thomas Westropp McMahon, 5th Dragoon Guards; Robert J. Stratton, 77th Regiment; the Hon. Jas. Macdonald, Unattached; George Dixon, 77th Regiment; Richard T. Farren, 7th Dragoon Guards; the Hon. W. L. Pakenham, 1st Battalion, 30th Regiment; the Hon. W. L. Pakenham, 1st Battalion, 30th Regiment; Francis D'Alton, 30th Regiment; John Thornton Grant, 49th Regiment; John Stewart Wood, 13th Regiment; John Miller Adye, Royal Artillery; Frederick E. Chapman, Royal Engineers; David William Paynter, Royal Artillery; Major George Robert Barker, Royal Artillery; Edwin Wodehouse, Royal Artillery; George Ashley Maude, Royal Artillery; Charles Lawrence D'Aguiar, Royal Artillery; John Alfred Street, 57th Regiment; John James Brandling, Royal Artillery; John Turner, Royal Artillery; Charles Henry Morris, Royal Artillery; Soame Gambier Jenyns, 13th Dragoons; William Morris, 17th Lancers; John Williamson Lovell, Royal Engineers; Adolphus W. D. Burton, 5th Dragoon Guards; Dixon Edward Hasto, Royal Artillery.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to make and ordain a Special Statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for nominating Colonel Sir C. J. Hamilton, Bart., late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, a Companion of the said Order, after Colonel E. W. F. Walker, and before the Hon. A. A. Spencer.

List of Officers of the Army and Navy who have been recommended for the honours of the First, Second, and Third Classes, of the Order of the Bath, had they survived:

For the First Class: Lieutenant-General Sir G. Cathcart, K.C.B.; For the Second Class: Rear-Admirals L. Corry, E. Boxer, C.B.; Major-General Estcourt, Sir J. Campbell, Bart.; Brigadiers-General Tylden, Royal Engineers; Adams, 49th Foot; Goldie, 57th Foot; Strangways, Commanding Royal Artillery.

For the Third Class: Captains P. Christie, E. M. Lyons, H. Parker, Royal Navy; Colonels Yea, 7th Foot; Egerton, 77th; Lieutenants-Colonel Alexander, Royal Engineers, 1st Foot; Ainslie, 21st; Chester, 23rd; Hoby, 30th; Shropshire, 57th; Champion, 57th; Shearman, 62nd; Brevet-Majors C. C. Young, S. P. Townsend, W. Swinton, Royal Artillery. And her Majesty has further been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the following Officers of her Majesty's Land and Naval Forces, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Divisions of the first, second, and third classes of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath respectively:

To be Knight Grand Cross: Admirals Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., K.C.B.; Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B.; Generals Sir James M'Donnell, K.C.B.; Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B.

To be Knights Commanders: Admiral Frederick William Lord Aylmer, C.B.; General Edward Neale, Royal Marines. Lieutenants-General James Ferguson, C.B.; Thomas William Brotherton, C.B.; Vice-Admirals Henry Hope, C.B.; John Henry Coode, C.B.; Rear-Admirals Maurice, Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkely, C.B.; Fairfax Moresby, C.B.

To be a Companion: William Rae, Esq., M.D., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 10.

12th Foot; Assistant-Surg. G. A. Hutton to be Assistant-Surgeon. Corps Mounted Riflemen; Assistant-Surg. J. Small to be Surgeon. Unattached; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. P. Maxwell to have his Brevet converted into Substantive Rank.

For the Second Class: Officers to have local rank while employed in the Turkish Contingent. Col. J. J. Graham and Forbes to be Colonels; Major E. R. Westropp, Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Crease, Royal Engineers, to be Major; Capt. M. E. Stedman, late 10th Light Dragoons, to be Captain; T. W. Moyer to be Veterinary Surgeon. The undermentioned officers to have local rank while employed with the Irregular Cavalry—Captains A. T. Blaxkley, G. Colclough, to be Majors; Lieut. G. Carleton to be Captain; D. Alderson, Surgeon, Second Class, to be Surgeon of the First Class.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 9.

The following promotions, dated the 3rd Inst., have this day taken place, consequent on the death of the 2nd Inst., of Admiral of the Red Sir G. Elkins, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the White Sir F. W. Austin, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral J. S. Carsten, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List; Vice-Admiral of the Red J. Sykes to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White the Right Hon. G. G. Lord Radstock to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir F. B. M. Pellew, C.B., K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. Jones, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Vice-Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List; Rear-Admiral of the Red P. J. Douglas to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White E. Collier, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. Dundas to be Rear-Admiral of the Red Thomas Brown to be Admiral of the Blue. Vice-Admiral of the White the Right Honourable George Earl Cadogan, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Hon. H. M. Moresby, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue Rear-Admiral of the White Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Honourable Montagu Stoyford to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Captain Stephen Lushington to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

JULY 6.

The following promotions, dated the 4th Inst., have this day taken place consequent on the death, on the 3rd Inst., of Admiral of the Red Sir G. Elliot, C.B., to be Admiral of the White Sir F. W. Austin, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral J. S. Carsten, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List; Vice-Admiral of the Red J. Sykes to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White the Right Hon. G. G. Lord Radstock to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir F. B. M. Pellew, C.B., K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. Jones, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Vice-Admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List; Rear-Admiral of the Red P. J. Douglas to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White E. Collier, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. Dundas to be Rear-Admiral of the Red Thomas Brown to be Admiral of the Blue. Vice-Admiral of the White the Right Honourable George Earl Cadogan, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Hon. H. M. Moresby, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue Rear-Admiral of the White Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Honourable Montagu Stoyford to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Captain Stephen Lushington to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

THE MARQUIS OF Thomond—Admiral of the White Sir John Aworth Unmanney, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red. Admiral of the Blue the Hon. George Elliot, C.B., to be Admiral of the White. Vice-Admiral John Impey, Vice-Admiral Henry Manaton Unmanney, Vice-Admiral Archibald Duff, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be Admirals on the Reserved Half-pay List. Vice-Admiral of the Red Thomas Brown to be Admiral of the Blue. Vice-Admiral of the White the Right Honourable George Earl Cadogan, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Hon. H. M. Moresby, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue Rear-Admiral of the White Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue the Honourable Montagu Stoyford to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Captain Stephen Lushington to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

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BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—THE REDAN, FROM THE OLD ADVANCED TRENCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE FRENCH CAMP AT HONVAULT, NEAR BOULOGNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE FRENCH CAMP AT HONVAULT.

The View engraved upon the preceding page represents the French Camp more in detail than has been shown in our preceding Illustrations; while it is peculiarly interesting from its showing the superior economy of all the arrangements for the good order and comfort of the troops.

The Camp lies about three miles from Boulogne, and is scattered in a long straggling line over hill and dale as far as the eye can reach. The greatest order and strict cleanliness prevail, although there are upwards of 40,000 men encamped here. Cafés, theatres, balls for officers and men, and amusements of every sort abound. The erections are of mud and plaster. Each officer has a hut to himself; and both internally and externally they are neatly constructed: the name of the inmate is placed on the door, on a brass plate. The huts have little patches of garden in front, often with a pet, in the shape of a dog or monkey, chained to the outside. A small bust of the Emperor, with the tricolor waving over it, is a popular decoration. Every evening hundreds of soldiers turn out with brooms and remove dirt and nuisance.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 29, 1855.

COMING in sight of Balaclava Bay the other day, I was struck with the crowded aspect of the water, covered with ships of every class rolling lazily on the heaving swell raised by an expiring south-west wind. The calamities of the 14th November were present to my mind as I viewed the familiar shore, its rocky precipices, and deep blue water. Then, a surging sea throwing its foaming particles over the water; ships dismasted, helpless, sinking; death in every shape around; and the elements let loose in every dire shape for the destruction of man—frost, snow, wind, and lightning. Now, a warm sun and a pure sky, awnings on the decks, mattings to keep the ships' sides from the heat, vegetation on the tops of the precipices, and boats securely rowing among mazes of shipping. Balaclava heights, however, had not recovered the picturesque and luxuriant aspect that rendered it so pleasant as we landed in October. The almond-trees and vines no longer clustered in the hollows—the meadows were not green—and though the Castle still adorns the heights, a row of wooden whitewashed huts makes the mind revert from reminiscences of the past to the sad realities of the present. These huts are hospitals for the wounded, and kind Dr. Mathews superintends the maimed and helpless soldiers who are brought there from the trenches.

Landing in the harbour of Balaclava, I found the same activity and much the same dirt as of old. There were no carcasses in the water, it is true, but plenty of oil, and the smell of the wharves and streets was the more offensive from a total absence of wind, and the presence of a very hot sun. The picturesque old huts of the Greeks of Balaclava had disappeared almost entirely, to make room for wooden huts, more comfortable and more suited for our purposes. A saw-mill was at work making beams for a pier close by, where a band of bronzed Croats were heaving at a hammer, in the genuine Austrian manner, to the monotonous chant of a slow Turkish tune. Trucks were rolling heavily over the railway, through what once had been the main street; yet the water's edge seemed still to be filled by its never-failing crowds of soldiers, bâts-ponies, camel and ox-carts, buffaloes, Greeks, Jews, and sentries. It must be owned, however, that a better classification and arrangement was visible on shore than I had been accustomed to. Coal was not heaped over biscuit, nor wood upon casks of pork. Everything had its place assigned, and all was business. Much of the best that has been done in the harbour was owing to the exertions of Admiral Boxer—to whom, now that he is no more, every one is anxious to give a good word. The great mistake that had been made in the first instance was the appointment of Admiral Boxer to superintend the naval business of Constantinople. There the Admiral, who was a downright English sailor, unaccustomed to the doubling and shuffling of Eastern officials, was entirely out of his element. He could get nothing done, because his temper did not enable him to obtain what was required in the manner best suited to the place and men who surrounded him. In Balaclava all the good qualities of the man came out, because he knew those whom he addressed, could command them, and show them the example of hard work, early rising, and a firm and unflagging purpose. His language, it is true, was sometimes more than usually unparliamentary. His temper was sometimes sorely tried, and when this occurred those around him suffered; but, after all, he did a great deal at Balaclava. The piers which he erected, and those which he planned, will remain as monuments of his ability in the exercise of a duty for which his past services in Quebec had eminently fitted him.

In the arrangements of the town Colonel Harding has also been active. To him we owe the cleansing of the place, the establishment of horse-ponds at the top of the harbour, and the demolition of the smallest and most useless houses. The same bareness and want of trees or verdure mark the vale through which flows the stream of Balaclava as it does the rugged sides of the hills. The old vineyards are known by being dotted with round holes, where water stagnates and takes the place of the vines which the soldiers rooted out in winter for fuel. The graves which covered the water's edge have all disappeared, and nothing remains between the port and Kadikoi but a bare and swampy piece of ground, upon which are encamped the Croats, and along which pass the crowds of sutlers, camp followers, and soldiers in continual streams. Conspicuous amongst the rest are the men of the new Transport Corps—who, for men intended to be useful, are the most brigand-looking persons imaginable: a black sombrero, turned up on one side, with a cockade, the blouse and belt, make altogether very theatrical carmen and horse-drivers. The institution of this new corps and its dress forcibly remind me of what I have frequently been told respecting the first formation of a similar staff by the first Emperor Napoleon. Before his time the French army trusted for its transport to peasants and people pressed into the service on the site of active operations. The supply of men, horses, carts, and other necessary articles were fluctuating in consequence, but generally too small, as with us at the starting of the war, and as with us now. The Emperor, seeing the inconveniences of the old system, formed the *Régiments du train*, and gave them a grey dress and arms. The new corps was the source of continual fun in the army, and the soldiers of the *train* were christened *Dragons à quatre roues* (four-wheeled dragoons), and other names insulting to their pride. The *train*, however, was not long in gaining an *esprit de corps*, which prompted both men and officers to rebel against the general ridicule attached to them. They had proved their utility from the first: the officers were men accustomed to fight, and capable of being trusted with valuable convoys, not merely to preserve them from robbery by thieves, but from the enemy in case of attack. The joke of the other corps were put an end to by repeated duels, in which the *train* had the best of the encounters; and it was supposed at last that there were more good swordsmen in that corps than in any other. Since then the *train* is no longer ridiculed, and is considered one of the good formations of the army; the men are chosen from a class fitted to do the duty entrusted to Commissariat men, and they know their business. Amongst Englishmen there is less tendency to make butts of particular men than there is in France; but, certainly, if dress is calculated by its want of fitness to breed ridicule, the new Land Transport Corps is eminently calculated to raise smiles in all those who look at them.

Although Kadikoi has very nearly disappeared, a few houses and the old church which remain untouched mark the site where the village stood. In one of these houses General Della Marmora has fixed his head-quarters, and a portion of the Sardinian corps is quartered around. I cannot congratulate that army upon the healthiness of its position. The spot is in the centre of the swampy ground well remembered by the first comers to the Crimea; for it was here that a large pool flooded the road, and foot-passengers had some difficulty in crossing without wet feet.

The pool has been drained out, but the spot is still swampy, and the surface of the ground is cracked like the bare banks of a river from which the waters have receded in the summer heats. From Kadikoi to the front there is little or no change. The same wilderness of huts and tents is there as in February, and the only new feature is the railway, of which the position is marked now and then by two or three wagons slowly and painfully dragged up the inclines by horses.

The greatest novelty to me was the new ground which had been gained by the forward movement across the Tchernaya and up the vale of Baidar. As I looked along the crest of the ridge which in November had been entrusted to the defence of the Turks, I could see long rows of Sardinian tents glistening in the warm atmosphere, and the town of Kamara, with the conical spit in front of it, occupied in a similar manner. I had determined to visit my old friends, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and, as they were encamped at the other side of the ridge, on the sloping ground leading to the Tchernaya, I crossed the Woronzoff road near one of the redoubts which we had lost on the 25th of November, and looked down upon the field of the battle of Balaclava. In the bottom of the gorge leading towards the Tchernaya lay the deserted battery against which the efforts of our cavalry had been mainly directed. On the left of it, the heights from which, on the same day, the Chasseurs d'Afrique so opportunely drove the Russian artillery—were occupied by French infantry; and the slopes on the right were covered with the camps of the French Cuirassiers and Hussars, under d'Allonne, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique, under Maurice. It was as pretty an encampment as one could imagine: the tents stretched in rows in the midst of a thin oak scrub; the horses, whose coats seemed burnished when the sun glanced upon them; the river in the hollow, with parties going down to water; the distant hills, on which the Piedmontese sentries might be distinguished, like specks, as they watched—combined to make the scene a lively and a pleasing one. I entered a tent, and found myself not under a close covering of canvas, but in a sort of grotto of boughs, called by the French a *gourbi*. The tent, which is square, had one of its sides opened up in the interior, and the canvas was stretched to form the ceiling of the *gourbi*. The air gently murmured through the branches of the slender edifice, and gave to the officers assembled round a table a coolness and freshness unattainable otherwise.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique form a corps of cavalry of which no other country has the like in respect of rules and constitution. They are to the regular cavalry what the Zouaves are to the infantry. There is not a soldier who joins the Chasseurs that has not spent upwards of two years in other cavalry regiments; and, as the honour of belonging to the corps is great, the privates are men who have most of them given up rank elsewhere in order to obtain the privilege of coming in. The men being all tried, there is never a recruit in the squadron, and the officers are free from the tedious duty of drill. On the other hand, the field is their inevitable lot. They are always encamped—never in garrison; and this makes men and horses the hardiest against fatigue—the strongest against climate. When the horses of the British and French cavalry and artillery were perishing by hundreds during the winter, those of the Chasseurs d'Afrique lived and endured. Whilst the new soldiers were dying of disease, these old ones survived and enjoyed health. Such were the men whom I had just fallen amongst, and whom I surprised as they sat round their hospitable board. It was soon arranged that a visit should forthwith be paid to Tchorgoun, and a small party was formed which started immediately. The Tchernaya, at the base of the slope which leads from Balaclava to it, breaks through a barrier of rock, and is very deep there. A part of the current is here diverted, and made by the Russians to pass over an aqueduct, and thence along the sides of the vale to Inkerman, where it enters the town of Sebastopol. Here were crowds of soldiers bathing, washing, and fishing. One of our party, a burly *sous-officier*, fond as a *gourmet* of that French luxury, "une bisque," instantly dashed into the river and diligently searched the holes in its sides for cray-fish. The upper holes had, however, yielded their prey to previous fishers, and it was only by diving, which he did with great success, that he succeeded in reaching the deeper holes, and emerged at intervals triumphantly holding in his hand the fruits of his labour. The fish caught by the soldiers in large quantity were usually bleak and gudgeon, familiar to the young Waltons of the river Lea. After crossing the aqueduct, and consequently the barrier of hills which bars the entrance into the vale of Tchorgoun, we found ourselves in a beautifully wooded bottom, intersected with numerous channels, apparently used for irrigation, and interspersed with poplars, walnut, and other fruit trees. A post of Piedmontese Chasseurs, or *Bersaglieri*, guarded the entrance to the vale, while videttes from the same corps crowned the neighbouring heights. Peeping up at a short distance was a tower, where a few days before a garrison of Albanians, in Russian service, held their ground, and shot with long rifles and uncertain aim at all who approached. What this tower may once have been I was at a loss to discover, as the remains which I found in it were not of a kind to assist in discovery. The houses about were well gutted of their contents, and there were evident signs of more than one band of soldiers having passed by that way. Two deliciously cold springs rose out of the rock close by, and these, with the groves of poplars and walnut-trees had already made Karlooka, as it is called, a favourite resort for rest and shade in the intervals of labour in the Camp and trenches. Having seen of Karlooka everything that was to be seen consistent with personal safety, we returned to the camp of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, where a savoury dinner and generous wine, partaken of in the open air, were gratefully enjoyed after our exercise.

Next morning, after a night disturbed by mosquitoes and centipedes, we started on a visit to the vale of Baidar, where the Turks, under Omer Pacha, had established themselves some days before. The Woronzoff road, which leads thither, passes to the right the village of Kamara, dips into a vale through which flows a small tributary of the Tchernaya, and crossing the stream at the bottom by a stone bridge, ascends the course of the waters through a series of passes remarkable for the beauty of the rocks which overhang the woods on every side, and for the bold manner in which the way has been cut out of the solid rock by blasting. Instead of crossing the bridge, our party diverged slightly to the left of the road, crossed a ford, and we found ourselves ascending a hill, at the summit of which was a host of Sardinian infantry. A view of the surrounding country, precipitous and wild as that on which we stood, but guarded by Russian videttes, proved to us that we had mistaken the way. Our steps were necessarily retraced, and we soon discovered the Woronzoff road again, by the number of Turks whom we met on the way, toiling on the dry road, some of them on foot, others on pack-horses and mules. The road wound round the spurs of the hills, at a considerable height above the stream, which was sometimes visible at considerable depth, gliding slowly over ferruginous rocks, surrounded by verdure. At other times the road again descended to the bottom of the pass; and in those places it was wider, and the ground diversified by a little open vegetation. Five miles' ride through this beautiful place brought us to the mouth of the pass on the side of Varnoutka, where the country opened and discovered to us the wood-clad hills of Baidar—the deserted village destroyed by the Cossacks, and the encampments of Omer Pacha's army. The hills round Varnoutka formed a vast segment of an amphitheatre of which the Turkish camp was the centre. The tents were pitched in a favourable position on an elevated plain, sloping downwards to the rear. Batteries of artillery were in position on each flank of the encampment, the guns being ingeniously concealed by boughs and foliage resembling the *gourbis* of the French; whilst in the rear of the guns were the Turks, having their tents pitched under the shade of beautiful large trees amongst meadows yielding abundance of grass.

From Varnoutka the Woronzoff road led us up the Vale of Baidar,

through beautiful woods and meadows, until we halted near a kiosque (or hunting box; three villages, of which I was unable to ascertain the name, exhibiting their low red roofs in the landscape. These villages were inhabited by Tartars, I believe, and not held by the Russians, for the former had come up to the Turkish outposts, and we're trading in pipes and tobacco; but Ali Pacha, who occupied the kiosque, refused permission to pass the sentries, and I had to remain satisfied with a distant view of the upper portion of the vale, which is truly described by Clarke, by Pallas, and by Danby Seymour as a little paradise.

You will, doubtless, expect me to tell you something respecting the military operations of the past week. In truth, they have not been such as to require description. All that can be said is that since the failure of the 18th the siege continues, and that the Generals are determined to be stopped by no obstacles. General Pelissier, who was the advocate for an assault, whilst Canrobert deprecated such a proceeding, is in such a position that his reputation is staked on the capture of the town. The operation of the 18th is described on all hands as an ill-devised and worse-executed one. I was unable to reach Camp in time to witness the affair of which the details must have reached you a week ago, I will not, therefore, repeat any of the numerous stories which are current; finding, indeed, one almost insuperable difficulty that of making them agree. The result of this affair, however, is that the Malakoff tower is abandoned by the Russians, who find it too hot for them. On our part we should find great difficulty in keeping hold of it, unless the shipping were previously silenced. To do this is, I believe, the object in view, and for that purpose fresh batteries are in course of erection, notwithstanding, I believe, almost insuperable difficulties of execution. It is observable in the meanwhile that the Russian men-of-war are daily forced to retrograde, and they will soon be close to the sunken boom, where it is doubtless their fate to be sunk either by the Allies, or by the Russians themselves. This end being attained, the Malakoff would not be so difficult to hold. That that point must be taken before the Redan can again be assaulted is at all events the conviction of everyone.

June 30, 1855, 6 a.m.

Yesterday the melancholy intelligence was made known in Camp that on the previous night Lord Raglan had expired at Head-quarters, after a short illness. It had been known by a few that his Lordship was ill; but the news of his death was most unexpected. The ships in harbour hoisted their flags half-mast high, in token of mourning. It is believed that the body will be enclosed and taken to England. General Simpson assumed the command vacant by the death of the Field-Marshal, Sir G. Brown having left Camp a few days before, for the benefit of his health.

Cholera is supposed to have been the cause of Lord Raglan's death, as it was that of General Estcourt.

The 13th Regiment arrived yesterday in the *Robert Lowe* at Balaclava.

POSTSCRIPT.—I think you may hear of a fresh assault on some portions of Sebastopol before you receive this note. The failure of the assault on the 18th, which so disheartened our army, and is said to have caused Lord Raglan's death, will, doubtless, be followed by some success. General Pelissier is very determined. He is said to have taken General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely severely to task for being in bed at four on the morning of the attack on the Malakoff, and accused the Generals of supineness and want of vigour. "To-morrow," said he to the Engineers, "we shall commence a battery at such and such a point, and in three days I shall go and see it." "General," was the reply, "what you require is impossible," said the Engineers. "What I will," said Pelissier, "I will. Make the battery." And then is said to have added—"Ah! ils disent que j'ai enfumé des Arabes. Eh bien! qu'ils y viennent les Russes. Je les souffrirai." Such is the energy of Pelissier. It is said that Omer Pacha is to be helped at Balaclava by some regiments of English cavalry.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

War Department, July 9, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosure, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by the late Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

Before Sebastopol, June 23, 1855.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying letter, dated this day, from the Inspector General of Hospitals. Your Lordship will observe with pain that this report exhibits a considerable increase of both admissions and deaths, arising chiefly, however, from the accidents of war, resulting from the assault of the Redan and the attack of the Cemetery, on the 18th inst., on both which occasions the troops were exposed to a heavy fire of grape-shot.

It will be satisfactory to your Lordship to find that the arrangements, both for the accommodation and treatment of the sick and wounded, were such as can rarely be expected under such circumstances, and no exertions have been spared to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

I regret to say that cholera and bowel complaints have been somewhat on the increase; but neither the admissions nor the deaths have been so marked as to attract special attention. I have, however, with much sorrow, to report the very sudden death from cholera of Captain Charles Bowles, 10th Hussars, an officer of great merit, who had served in India with distinction, and is much regretted in the regiment.

Amongst the killed I lament to announce the loss of Lieutenant Adjutant H. Marsh, 33rd Regiment, who was killed in the trenches on the 24th inst. This young officer had served throughout the campaign, and was distinguished for his gallantry and devotion to the service; and his conduct on a former occasion I had the honour to bring under your Lordship's notice.

I beg to inclose the lists of casualties on the 18th ult., and of those that have arisen up to the 24th inst. inclusive.

I have, &c.,
The Lord Panmure, &c.

RAGLAN.

Head-quarters, Camp before Sebastopol, June 23. My Lord,—The weekly return of sick and wounded I regret to say exhibits a considerable increase of both admissions and deaths, arising chiefly from the accidents of war, occasioned by the assault of the 18th instant on the Redan Battery and the works in the Dockyard Creek. Many of the injuries received were occasioned by grape-shot, fired at short range, and were of a very serious nature. The loss, consequently, has been heavy; but I have much satisfaction in being able to assure your Lordship that prompt aid was afforded to all; and the action having taken place within a short distance of our fixed hospital establishment, accommodation was provided for them at once. This is an advantage rarely attainable on active service in the field, so that the wounded were placed under as favourable circumstances as could be expected: the amount of mortality, therefore, amongst them is mainly attributable to the severity of their wounds, and not to any want of either surgical aid or hospital accommodation, as both were at hand. There was no occasion either to remove the more seriously wounded when once they were brought in; and the cases selected to be sent down to the surgical hospital at Balaclava were of a nature not likely to be injured by the journey; and I am happy to say they are nearly all progressing in a most satisfactory manner. Indeed, they have done so well, I regret our accommodation at the Castle, Balaclava, is not more extensive, but, unfortunately, the ground will not admit of its being enlarged.

The hospital now in course of erection on the high bold promontory near the Monastery of St. George, will soon be ready for the reception of patients; and so far as position is concerned, I think they will be placed under as favourable circumstances as can possibly be obtained. The situation is high and dry, overlooking the sea, and subjected to no malarious influence that I can discover; and, whatever the result may be on trial, the site is admitted by all who have seen it to be unexceptionable.

Cholera and bowel complaints still prevail, and have been on the increase within the last two or three days; but neither the admissions nor the deaths have been so marked as to attract special attention, though numerous enough to create uneasiness.

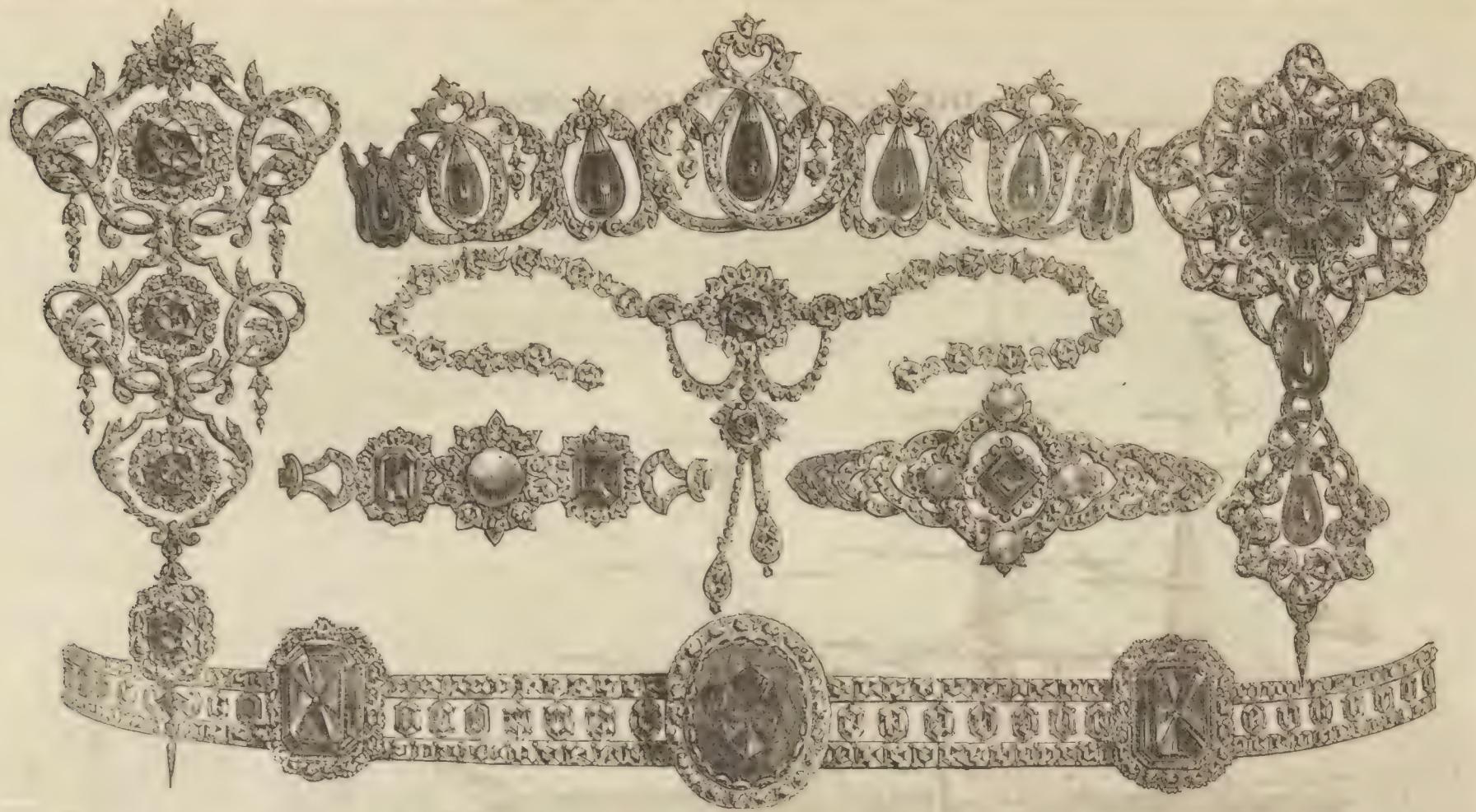
Taking the whole force, the admissions to strength during the week have been in the ratio of 10.52 per cent., which is very high, but the deaths to strength are in the ratio of 0.68 per cent., which is more moderate: but it must be borne in mind that 1650 of the admissions during the week were from wounded alone.

The Sardinian Contingent has suffered much more than the British troops have done since the epidemic first made its appearance at the end of April. Great attention is paid to the cleanliness of the different camps, and on the first appearance of cholera, the attention of medical officers was drawn by intercepting and arresting the premonitory diarrhoea which generally precedes the more formidable stage of the disease.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

To Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief.



JEWELS EXHIBITED BY MR. HANCOCK, AT THE PARIS PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

diamond stomacher. The diamonds are interlaced, and form a glittering and graceful trellis work. These rich and artistic ornaments were, a few days previously to their being sent to Paris, submitted to her Majesty, who was pleased to express her admiration of them.

two days before the outbreak—contained an account of his having tendered his resignation in the following letter to the Queen—

Madame,—Last year, when the whole nation rose to recover its rights, and put an end to the abuses which had been introduced into the Government of the State, I was called on by the heroic inhabitants of Saragossa, and invited to support the movement, which had taken place in that city, and in other towns of Aragon. I went without hesitation to support so noble a cause, and I solemnly pledged myself to labour with all my power for the accomplishment of the national wishes. Your Majesty afterwards deigned to confide to me the Presidency of your Council of Ministers, and I accepted that honourable and delicate post with the firm intention of resigning it as soon as the Constituent Cortes should have assembled; the convocation of that assembly having been one of the principal conditions which I made to your Majesty on accepting office, and which your Majesty granted with the greatest readiness. The Constituent Cortes being assembled, I had the honour, in conformity with the engagement which I had taken, of tendering my resignation to your Majesty, but well-known circumstances have compelled me to remain at the head of the Government out of deference to your Majesty's orders, until the Constitution should have been adopted. That task has now been accomplished since the bases of it have been voted. I have therefore fulfilled my engagements, and my health not permitting me to attend longer to public business, I beg your Majesty to relieve me from the functions of President of your Council of Ministers. I shall be eternally grateful to your Majesty for this favour, which is the greatest that you can confer on me. May God preserve your Majesty, &c.

BALDOMERO ESPARTERO.

The General had not confided his intention to any one before making it known to the Queen. He knew that his colleagues would oppose it, and that he should be obliged to yield to their solicitations. Her Majesty, who was much affected at the resolution which he had come to, would not accept the resignation; but Espartero, who was unmoved by the supplications and the tears of her Majesty, refused to withdraw it. The Queen then sent for Marshal O'Donnell, who was astonished to hear what had taken place, and fully concurred with her Majesty as to the necessity of keeping Espartero at the head of the Government. The Queen declared to Marshal O'Donnell that if the President of the Council persisted in his determination she would instantly leave Madrid, as her life would no longer be secure. Marshal O'Donnell immediately waited on the President, who for a long time remained inflexible; and it is even said that

O'Donnell was almost obliged to go on his knees to him before he would consent to withdraw his resignation. A Cabinet Council was held in the evening, when the other Ministers heard for the first time what had taken place.

THE BRITISH CEMETERY AT MADRID.

AFTER fifty years of stubborn opposition, we have at last—thanks to the Government at home, and to the diplomatic address and unremitting energy of our Ambassador, Lord Howden, what was granted long ago at Cadiz and Malaga—a British Protestant Cemetery—in Madrid. The first two funerals were very grand affairs for Madrid. One had a hearse with four horses, followed by eight carriages. Although this had been expressly prohibited by the late Spanish Government—on what grounds may be easily imagined—yet a good many Spaniards came into the ground, some taking part, others as spectators.

Of the land (which is the property of her Britannic Majesty, and is about two acres in extent), nearly one acre is inclosed by a brick wall and piers, topped with a granite coping. There is a handsome and commodious entrance-building and iron gate, surmounted by marble blocks, on which are sculptured the words, "British Protestant Cemetery," and above are placed the British arms. On one side of this entrance is the Chapel for the Burial Service, and on the other the Lodge for the Sexton who has charge of the Cemetery.

The work appears to be well executed; and the general appearance and position of the Cemetery is good, being at a short distance from the high road which leads from the grand Toledo gate of Madrid, and about a mile from the bridge across the Manzanares.

Much difficulty and annoyance, however, on account of the hostilities attending the outbreak of the Revolution in July last, were encountered, but eventually overcome. Indeed, while the fighting was going on the works were steadily progressing, under the direction and determination of Mr. Albano, of London—the gentleman to whom this service was entrusted by the Board of Works.

We feel much satisfaction at the manner in which this want has at length been supplied by the authorities in England; and hope that more thoroughly Christian feelings will be in future evinced by the Spanish people at large.



GENERAL ESPARTERO.—FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

ing classes. General Zapatero ordered the *rappel* to be beaten; but the captains of the National Guard could not answer for the co-operation of their companies. The following manifesto from the working men has been extensively circulated:—

We have risen peacefully, in order that we may obtain justice. We wish to re-establish an association of *secours mutuels*, which has been dissolved. We demand a jury of manufacturers and workmen to amicably settle our differences. He who shall attempt a Carlist demonstration—he who seeks to excite the manufacturers against us—shall be at that instant punished with death.

We bring our complaint to the Captain-General of Catalonia, because the province, being in a state of siege, all authority belongs to him, and it is at his hands that we look for justice.

We are ready to sacrifice ourselves a thousand times for Espartero, for Liberty, and that the revolution of July may become real.

It is not supposed that Marshal Espartero has any sympathy with the insurrection; but it so happens that the *Madrid Gazette* of the 1st inst.—



THE BRITISH CEMETERY AT MADRID.



EMBARKATION OF THE 3RD REGIMENT OF LANCASHIRE MILITIA, AT LIVERPOOL, FOR GIBRALTAR.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

ORDERS were transmitted on the 22nd ult. to the regiments in England and Ireland under orders for foreign service to prepare for immediate embarkation. Orders per telegraph were also transmitted to Marseilles, to be forwarded thence by special steam-boat to the Governors of Malta and Gibraltar, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to send as many efficient men, not only of the regiments stationed in those fortresses, but of the reserve of the Household Brigade battalions as can be conveniently spared previously to the arrival of reliefs of regiments of the Line and the Militia.

To carry out a portion of these arrangements, on Friday, the 23rd ult., the 3rd Regiment of Lancashire Militia, which had been some time stationed at Preston, embarked on board the *Lord Raglan* transport at Liverpool. The regiment, which numbers about 800 men, was to proceed to Gibraltar, to garrison that place, in lieu of the regiment of the Line ordered for active service. The regiment is under the com-

mand of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., whose wife and family accompany him. The embarkation took place under the superintendence of Captain Bevis, the Admiralty Agent, and Colonels De Rinty and Swann; a portion of the landing-stage being reserved for the purpose. The Cunard steam-tenders *Jackall* and *Satellite*, and the barges *Monkey* and *Badger*, were engaged to take the troops from the stage to the *Lord Raglan*, which lay anchored in the stream. The Mayor (J. A. Tobin, Esq.), and Messrs. J. B. Lloyd, T. Bold, J. A. Picton, Parker, and other members of the municipal body, were present to witness the embarkation, which was conducted with the greatest order and precision, and amidst loud and hearty cheering—the bands of the Artillery, Militia, and the 3rd Lancashire playing "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Auld Lang Syne," "Partant pour la Syrie," &c. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose son is an officer in the regiment, was also present. The 3rd Lancashire are for the most part small men, but young and active; they are armed with the old-fashioned musket and

bayonet. Sixty-two soldiers' wives and eighty children accompany the regiment.

Part of the above details appeared, by mistake, in a portion of the impression of our Journal of last week, beneath an Engraving of the *Exmouth*, 91, flag of Rear-Admiral Seymour, of the Baltic Fleet.

OPENING OF THE HEREFORD, ROSS, AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.

At length we have the satisfaction to record the opening of this line Railway, which took place on the 1st day of June last, with great rejoicings. On a rocky eminence looking over the Wye stands the town of Ross. Nothing can be more picturesque than its position from the Railway. The church stands upon an elevated ridge of rock; and the town occupies the rising ground; while behind are wool-crowned hills. The



THE ROSS, HEREFORD, AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.—THE TOWN OF ROSS.

pretty town of Ross is dear to the poetical mind from its connection with Pope and his immortal theme, "The Man of Ross," not less than for the beauty of its site; to the tourist for the sweet landscape of lofty hills and waving woods, and the "linked sweetness" of the manifold winding Wye. What a boon is this to the health-seeker for pure air on Penydar's top, and over the long-deserted site of Roman Ariconium! How beautifully is the locality pictured in Pope's noble lines:—

Who hung with woods yon mountain's sultry brow?
From the dry rock who bade the waters flow?
Not to the skies in useless columns lost,
Nor in proud falls magnificently lost,
But clear and artless, pouring through the plain
Health to the sick and solace to the swain.
Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?
Whose seats the weary traveller repose?
Who taught that heavy'n-directed spire to rise?
"The Man of Ross," each lisping babe replies!

Leaving the town, the traveller's eyes catches at one glance two objects full of ancient associations, yet how dissimilar! From the commodious bridge of John Kyrle to the ruined walls of Wilton Castle, what a leap! As he passes the base of Capler Hill, washed by the Wye, its strong resemblance to the better-known scenery on the same river, near Tintern Abbey, will at once strike the tourist. The village of Fownhope, with its fine old church, bursts next in view. Approaching Holm Lacy—once the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, but now returned to the line of its more ancient holders, the Scudamores and Stanhopes—the tourist comes into the alluvial valley of the Wye, of which a broad expanse is framed between the camp-crowned hills of Dinedor and Acornbury on the left, and the Backbury and Dornington hills on the right, and in the background the range of Lugwardine and Shucknall:—

Blessed is the eye
Twixt Severn and Wye.

We should add that the opening of this line of railway gives the tourist cheap and easy access to the tour of one of the finest rivers in Europe. The Wye tour, considered not to be excelled by any in Switzerland, can, by means of this railway, be accomplished in less than two days; and, by an excursion-train of the Great Western, there is not a mechanic in London who may not enjoy, at the cost of one day's labour and three days' wages, a treat hitherto only within reach of the wealthy. Leaving the train at Ross, itself well worthy a day's sojourn, and taking a boat, which to a party would cost only a few shillings, the tour of the Wye to Chepstow (a distance of about forty miles) may be pleasingly made on a summer's day, and the following interesting objects viewed:—Goodrich Court and Castle; Courtfield, with the little church of Welsh Picknor and its curious monuments; Coldwell Rocks and Petrifying Spring; Symond's Yat, Monmouth, St. Briavels' Castle, Llandogo, Tintern Abbey, Wyndcliff, Piercetfield, and Chepstow. Here the return-train will enable the tourist to reach London the same night, having seen in one day more objects of interest than can be seen in an ordinary tour of a week.

MUSIC.

NOTHING new has lately been produced at the Royal Italian Opera, the energies of the establishment being concentrated in preparing for the great novelty of the season, "L'Etoile du Nord," which, it is understood, will positively be performed next week. There are laborious rehearsals every day, under the direction of Meyerbeer himself, who expresses himself much gratified by the progress which has been made. Meanwhile, Grisi's appearances in *Norma*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, and *Norina* (in "Don Pasquale"), are as attractive as ever.

THE Concerts of this season seem to have come to a close. The last, of any note, have been Mrs. Anderson's, Mr. Alfred Mellon's, that of the Musical Union, and that of the Royal Academy of Music.

Mrs. Anderson's Concert was given on Friday morning, at the Royal Italian Opera, which was crowded with the most fashionable company in London. She was assisted by the whole vocal and instrumental strength of the establishment, including Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Mdlle. Didice, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Bosio; Messrs. Tamburlik, Gardoni, Lablache, Tambrini, and Formès. The orchestra was conducted by M. Berlioz. There were also Madame Clara Novello and several other performers not belonging to the theatre. Mrs. Anderson, who has scarcely ever been heard in public for some years, in consequence of the severe accident which injured her wrist, played the pianoforte part in Beethoven's Choral Fantasy with all the power of hand, refinement, and expression, which have always distinguished her as a pianist. The principal feature of the concert was the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini—the solo parts being exquisitely sung by Grisi, Bosio, Viardot, Mario, and Lablache.—Mr. Mellon's Concert was given at St. Martin's-hall. His concerts have been growing in public favour. For a moderate price of admission they enable the public to enjoy music of a quality not surpassed in London. His orchestra, about fifty strong, exhibits a remarkable union of individual talent with collective discipline; and their performance of the symphonies of the great masters is one of the highest treats which an amateur can enjoy. This last concert, as it was one of the best, was also the most crowded of the season.

THE meetings of the MUSICAL UNION were brought to a close on Tuesday last. There was literally an overflowing assemblage, many ladies and gentlemen being unable to find seats. The concert was peculiarly interesting. It began with Haydn's last quartet, exquisitely played by the usual hands—Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Patti. This beautiful composition breathes all the freshness of youth, and revived the freshness of youth in the hearts of many veteran amateurs who listened to it. A similar feeling was excited by Charles Hallé's performance on the piano of one of Mozart's simple, old-fashioned pieces, the air with variations in A major. It was indeed refreshing to hear one of the favourites of our youthful days, long since thrown aside and almost forgotten, but now revived by one of the greatest performers of the day. It is a good musical sign of the times that our most popular and influential masters are now reverting so often to the works of the old school. The more they do so, the more successful they will be in giving a healthy tone to the general taste. Mr. Hallé is entitled to the thanks of the public for what he is doing in this way. We have no hesitation in saying that he has done more than any other single individual in imbuing our higher classes with a taste for what is really pure and beautiful in music.

A SERIES of concerts has been set on foot under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Music, being réunions of the members, associates, and students of the above institution. The first took place at St. Martin's-hall on Wednesday evening. The singers and solo players were all of them old pupils of the Academy, and the orchestra and chorus were composed of Academicians. The principal singers were Madame Weiss, Miss Birch, Miss H. Taylor, Miss Stanford, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr. Herberste, and Mr. Wallworth. The concert was conducted by Mr. Lucas. The programme contained an excellent selection of music, including the finale to the second act of Macfarren's opera, "Don Quixote"; the finale to the second act of Lucas's opera, the "Regicide"; Mr. Sterndale Bennett's concerto in F minor, played by Mr. Holmes; a violin solo, composed and played by Mr. Blagrove; and the fine terzetto, "Troncar suo di," sung by Messrs. Herberste, Wallworth, and Whitworth. These réunions are calculated to have excellent effects, and will, we trust, be encouraged by the public.

THE one hundred and thirty-second meeting of the Three Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester will be held this season at Hereford. It takes place on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of August, the week preceding the Birmingham Festival. The principal vocal performers engaged are Madame Grisi, Madame Clara Novello, Madame Weiss, Miss Moss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Mario, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Barnby, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Arnott will preside at the organ, Mr. Done at the pianoforte, and Mr. Townsend Smith will be the general conductor. On Tuesday morning there will be a sermon preached in the Cathedral by the Rev. Mr. Hopton, with the full cathedral service. On Wednesday morning, "Elijah"; on Thursday morning, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Spohr's "Christian's Prayer," and Mozart's "Twelfth Service"; and on Friday morning, "The Messiah." On the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday there will be miscellaneous concerts.

SONGS, DUETS, and GLEES. The Poetry by CHARLES MACKAY, Esq. The Music by J. GRAY.

These pieces will delight every one who regards music, not as a display of brilliant difficulties, but as the sister art of poetry—capable of heightening the beauty and the power of poetical thought and feeling. There is always much music in Charles Mackay's poetry, and Mr. Gray may well be called a poetical musician. His music is extremely simple; but his style is pure, and its very simplicity enhances its expression.

The first of these compositions, "Jubal and his Children," may be called

(though it is not so entitled) a cantata; for it consists of a series of solos for different voices and a trio, in which one subject is continuously treated. That subject is the discovery by Jubal ("the father of all such as handle the harp and organ") of the powers of music; and it is fancifully ascribed to the suggestions which the patriarch receives from his children. The eldest son has heard the thunder rolling in the heavens; the second son has heard the sea roaring against the shore; another has heard the rushing of the winds; another, the sound of the cataract. His daughters have heard—one, the murmuring of the brook; another, the song of the skylark; and the youngest has heard, in her midnight bed, her mother's whispered word of love. They describe their different feelings, and each exclaims "Twas music to my soul!" The poem concludes:—

And Jubal to his children's voice
No word in answer made,
But still he wrought, as if in thought
His questioning fingers stray'd,
At length his eyes, with keen delight,
Shot rays like burning coal;
"O children mine, a power divine
Is bursting on my soul."

He ream'd the wild wood solitude,
And sought the aid of Heav'n;
The floods of music o'er him rush'd—
The needful strength was given;

And first, to please his daughters m'l, 1
The gentle harp he strung,
Then for his sons built organ pipes,
And struck till echo rung.

"Joy, children, joy!" he shouted forth,
"Be all your anthems pour'd,
The organ swell shall ever tell
The glory of the Lord;
But when you sing of earth and men,
Of human loves and fears
Your harps shall sound in softer strains,
Harmonious with the spheres."

This last stanza forms a trio for two sopranos and a bass—exceedingly simple, but (especially if sung as a chorus by a number of voices) capable of a grand effect. Altogether, this is a piece, taking the poetry and music in conjunction, of remarkable beauty and interest.

Mr. Mackay's powerful poem, "Tubal Cain," is formed into a glee for four voices. A song of such length, and of so many verses, is not well suited for a glee. It ought to be set to a simple, speaking tune—an *aria parlante*—enabling the singer to recite the words with all the variety of character and expression which they require. We would rather hear this song sung to Mr. Gray's melody alone than encumbered with the other parts.

"Come back, ye happy days," is a sweet and tender little song, joined to very pretty music. It may be sung either as an air or a duet, the second-voiced part being *ad libitum*. "Love in Hate" is the passionate outpouring of an injured damsel, expressing deadly hatred, but breathing undying love. The verses are very beautiful, and so is the melody, which is perfectly akin to the poetry.

On the whole these compositions do honour to Mr. Gray's talents. He has a rich and natural vein of melody which is not alloyed by abrupt modulations and chromatic passages.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Miss Faust appeared on Friday week in two new characters, so far as London is concerned—that of "King René's Daughter," in a translation of that pleasing poem by T. Martin, Esq.; and that of *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, in Mr. Oxenden's version of the "Tragedy Queen." The first is a high-poetry part, and received from Miss Faust's interpretation a picturesque development, which entitled her to one of the most distinguished places as a dramatic artist; the second is a modern realistic part, in which the ideal is rather the point of attack than that of departure; and in her efforts to disgust her lover with all manner of idealisms, Miss Faust manifested comic powers that were exceedingly amusing. The house was fashionably attended. On Monday next Mr. W. Farren, after a professional career of fifty years, will take his farewell benefit at this theatre under the patronage of her Majesty.

The New Play at the Haymarket, which will be produced on Monday week, is founded on a story by Sir Richard Steele in the *Spectator* (No. 322), signed "Octavia." The heroine, as we have already stated, will be impersonated by Miss Edith Heraud.

ADELPHI.—An old subject, newly treated, was produced with success on Monday, under the title of "Open Sesame; or, A Night with the Forty Thieves," by Messrs. G. A. Beckett and Mark Lemon. This burlesque is smartly written, magnificently appointed, and most effectively performed. Miss Wyndham, as the *Captain of the Forty Thieves* was superbly costumed and contemptuous; and Mrs. Keeley, as *Meryiana*, a most picturesque and free-minded slave; while Mr. Keeley as *Hassarac*, Paul Bedford as *Ali Baba*, and Miss Woolgar as *Cogia*, were all themselves—the very types of humour, caricature, and eccentric acting, combining in one result the artistic and the burlesque. The house was well attended.

ORNITHOLOGY.—A great assistance to this study has been rendered by opening a museum in the Marlborough Gallery in Pall-mall. This admirable exhibition, which must have been collected at great cost, and required the devotion of many years, contains almost every known variety of the feathered tribe. The specimens amount to several thousands, and are of such beauty as to defy description. As the models have been carefully prepared before being invested with skin and plumage, the form of the bird is in every case given with the utmost exactness. The room should be visited by every one who desires instruction in ornithological science.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.—On Tuesday the Queen paid her first public visit to the Encampment at Aldershot, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. The Royal party left the Nine Elms station at a quarter-past twelve, in a special train of the South-Western Railway, and arrived at Farnborough shortly after one o'clock. Here two of the Royal pony phaetons were in attendance to convey her Majesty to the camp. A guard of honour, composed of a company of the Royal Surrey Militia, were drawn up in the station-yard, and on her Majesty's arrival the band played the National Anthem. A short drive of little more than a mile brought the Royal party to the northern extremity of the camp, the quarters of the Guards, where her Majesty branched off from the turnpike-road and was met by General Knollys, commanding the Encampment, and the whole of the officers of the staff. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, and several other distinguished personages, were also present on horseback to receive the Royal party. Her Majesty first drove through the Guards' quarters, and, after making the circuit of this portion of the Encampment, ascended the elevated plateau opposite Cesar's Camp, where the whole of the troops at present encamped were drawn up in review order. The Coldstream and Fusilier Guards were first inspected by her Majesty, and subsequently the various regiments of Militia, including the Royal Surrey, the East Norfolk, the East Kent, the East Middlesex, the Warwickshire, the Lancashire, and the Staffordshire. After her Majesty had passed along the whole line, the Royal party took up a position near the flagstaff, on the saluting point, while the several regiments marched past in review order. The appearance of the troops was exceedingly soldier-like, and very creditable to the officers in charge. The Guardsmen, numbering something more than thousand men, all of whom had been recruited within twelve months, were especially remarkable for their smartness; and the Militia regiments, with few exceptions, were fully up to the standard of the line. As soon as the troops had defiled past, the Queen proceeded to the open ground in front of the Minister of War's hut, where the various regiments formed in square to allow of her Majesty an opportunity of conferring the Crimean medal on three gallant men whose bravery at Alma and Inkermann has led to their appointment as Barrack Sergeants at Aldershot. These were Sergeant J. Tuncliffe of the 55th Regiment, Sergeant John Cunningham of the 47th, and Sergeant Alexander Macdougal of the 57th. The presentation was made by her Majesty in each case personally, the particular action in which these brave fellows had distinguished themselves being explained by the commanding officer in attendance. This ceremony concluded, her Majesty and the Royal party retired into Lord Pambrun's hut, where they partook of luncheon, and remained for some time, viewing the varied beauties of the locality as seen from this spot. Her Majesty left the Camp shortly before four o'clock, and returned to Farnborough, whence the Royal party proceeded by special train to Gosport, en route for Osborne.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The health of the Empress has already improved since her residence at L'Isle-Adam, and the following air of the continental is a visible effect. The royal and other visitors of the place have had the good sense to refrain from any noisy expression of their feelings, so that her Majesty is able to move about unmolested, which she constantly does, only attended by one or two persons of her suite. A few days since a village fete took place, when her Majesty graciously received some of the inhabitants of Aas, who executed some of the original dances of the country. The Empress conversed with them in the most gracious manner, and they retired, after having partaken of a banquet, highly delighted with the reception which had been given to them.

THE LATE JOHN BLACK.—A Scottish correspondent informs us, in reference to our memoir of this eminent member of the public press, that the Grammar-school of Dunse, in which Mr. Black received his early education, was not a "parochial" school in the English sense of the term, but that it was, and now is, a school of local celebrity. David Hume received his early education in the same institution. Dr. John Brown, the author of the Brunonian system, was an assistant, or usher, in the school in the middle of the last century. Mr. Black was instructed there in the elements of Greek and Latin. We are also informed that he never was an errand-boy, but that he was first placed out as apprentice in Dunse to an eminent writer, or solicitor; and that he thence, after a few years, entered the office of an Edinburgh Writer to the Signet, continuing in that town till he came up to London.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 6.

THE DISTURBANCES IN HYDE-PARK.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Sir John Shelley, said he was willing to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the police in Hyde-park, if any definite case of complaint was brought under his notice.

Mr. W. J. Fox could refer to many respectable parties who witnessed the bad conduct of the police in Hyde-park on Sunday last. He hoped there would be that kind of inquiry which would allay agitation.

Mr. C. DUNDAS: I never saw greater forbearance or moderation exercised on any occasion than was exercised on Sunday last by the police. The mob consisted chiefly of boys and young men under twenty, and fancy their leaning over the iron rails and screeching at every carriage which went past, and their showing intense delight when they frightened a spirited horse, and endangered the lives of those in the carriage. I saw the police endeavour to drive back this *canaille* from the rails, and they did so with the greatest moderation. No doubt, with a few of them, force might have been used, but these rascally boys ought, I believe, to have been more severely dealt with. I saw a man with his face cut open; he was making the most of it. We all know how very small a blow will bring blood, and how very little blood will make a great show. I regret extremely that the demonstration last Sunday induced the noble Lord who introduced the bill to withdraw it. I hardly think it was very dignified on the part of the House to have yielded to that popular clamour. So we are threatened with another disturbance next Sunday.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved that the words used by the hon. member for Linlithgow be taken down.

Mr. DUNDAS said, all he meant to say was that the Home Secretary ought to have a military force in attendance.

At a later period in the evening Mr. Dundas apologised for having used words, in the heat of debate, to which an erroneous meaning might attach. All he meant to say was that he hoped the Secretary of State for the Home Department would spare no effort to maintain peace and order on Sunday.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

Mr. M. GIBSON asked for explanations from the Government relative to the opposition of her Majesty's Ministers to the views of their colleague (Lord J. Russell) in reference to the plan proposed by Austria to be submitted to Russia for the purpose of putting an end to Russian preponderance in the Black Sea, as stated in the circular addressed by Count Buol to the diplomatic agents of Austria, dated Vienna, May 25. If Count Buol's statement be correct, Lord John Russell, at the time he was asking the House to pledge itself to continue the war, actually believed that proposals calculated to lead to a peaceful solution of the question had been made.

Lord J. RUSSELL was glad that Mr. Gibson had brought forward his questions and made his statement under circumstances which enabled an answer to be given. He had never underrated the greatness and difficulties of the contest, and these difficulties he sketched. It had always appeared to him that the war could not terminate in a treaty between the Allies and Russia merely, but in a general treaty, in which the Powers of Europe would take part, and give their security for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Turkey. In this view he considered the co-operation of Austria to be of the highest importance. He was not authorised by his Government to accept the propositions; but he told Count Buol that he would communicate them to his Government. The British Government deliberately considered them, and came to the conclusion that they did not offer a sufficiently large and safe basis for peace. The French Government came to the same conclusion. If he had left office on the decision of the Government he would have been assuming as a Plenipotentiary a course of conduct which could not be justified by such a position; while, on the other hand, as a Minister of the Crown, he felt it to be his duty not to embarrass a Government placed in the difficult circumstances which surrounded that of his noble friend. He felt, on the contrary, that he ought to support his Government, and in so doing he admitted that he was open to the censure of those who entertained the opinion that he had acted wrong.

Mr. CONDEN had never heard a speech which filled him with more grief and astonishment than the one just delivered by the noble Lord. It was the duty of that noble Lord, on his return from Vienna, to have candidly stated that propositions had been made which he thought afforded a prospect of peace. He ought not to have abjectly surrendered his judgment to the opinions of his colleagues. He ought to have resigned office, as the French Plenipotentiary had so honourably done. The noble Lord had now placed himself in the position of assisting to carry on a war which he believed might have terminated honourably. No man had struck a greater blow at public confidence in public men than the noble Lord. It was a delicate point to allude to; but he must say that the conduct of the noble Lord had tended to develop a great danger—the way in which public men had forfeited their title to the confidence of the people. There was actually no public man now around whom the public could rally in case of great domestic danger. Looking at what had occurred, he regretted the vote he gave by which the Derby Government was turned out.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that public men were so utterly lost to all sense of duty and honour as Mr. Cobden had represented. Such a course of detraction as that indulged in by Mr. Cobden was calculated to do extensive mischief. The conduct pursued by Lord John Russell was highly honourable and patriotic. All he could do was to submit the Austrian proposition to his colleagues; and it was quite novel to say that because his colleagues differed from him he ought to resign office.

Mr. ROEBUCK argued that the conduct of Lord John Russell was inconsistent with the idea of confidence in the honesty of public men. The question of peace or war was the principle upon which the Government was formed, and the noble Lord was bound to have acted upon his convictions and to have left office.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that the evening was remarkable for its revelations. By the admission of the noble Lord himself, he was the *l'ame* member of a War Ministry. Upon the question of peace or war there ought to be no "open" question in the Cabinet. Whether for peace or war, the Government ought to be unanimous. As to the terms of peace approved by Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli did not deem them sufficient, and he had urged the House not to sanction them. He had his own ideas as to the conditions upon which peace might be re-established, but into these he would not enter. The conduct of the noble Lord had greatly tended to entangle the question of peace. Ministers were not justified in continuing the war beyond the point involved in the Austrian propositions. From this moment they were carrying on a war which, by their own admission, six weeks ago, they thought perfectly unnecessary.

Sir G. GREY reminded

Government had determined to lay upon the table the whole correspondence bearing upon the proposal of Austria. It was in preparation, and he hoped that in the course of a couple of days at all events he should be able to lay it before the House.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. PEEL, in reply to Mr. Crawford, respecting exchange of prisoners, said a proposal had been made through the Danish Government to the Court of St. Petersburg, and that proposal had been favourably received. The question of a general exchange of English and French against Russian prisoners was in the hands of a committee of English and French officers, now sitting in Paris.

THE RIOT AT THE WEST-END.

Mr. LINDSEY wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which, however, he had not given him notice. He understood that in case of outrages being committed in the country there was a power given of claiming compensation from the hundred in which such outrages had occurred. He wished to ask, in the case of injury to property within the City of Westminster being committed by a riotous assembly of persons, encouraged by the speech of one of the members of that House.—(Order)—

The SPEAKER was understood to say that the hon. gentleman must not throw the blame of those proceedings upon any speech made by a member of the House.

Mr. LIDDELL would withdraw those words, as he was told from the Chair that they were not Parliamentary, and he would put his question without them. He wished to know, in case of injury to property in the City of Westminster by a riotous assembly of persons, from what quarter compensation could be claimed for the damage so done?

Sir G. GREY replied that as that was a strictly legal question, and one that must be tried elsewhere, he could not be expected to answer it in his place in Parliament (Hear, hear).

Sir J. FAKINGTON begged leave to ask whether it was not in consequence of orders given by the right hon. Baronet that large numbers of policemen were kept in reserve while the mob were breaking windows, and whether the ordinary protection had not been withdrawn from the different localities while the outrages were being committed?

Sir G. GREY was sorry that the right hon. gentleman should think it necessary to ask whether those acts of violence which had been committed in Belgrave-square, Wilton-street, and Grosvenor-place—to which he might also add Tottenham-court-road and Hampstead-road, where by far the greatest amount of damage was done—had been committed in consequence of his giving orders for the withdrawal from those localities of their ordinary protection. He hoped he need not say that no such orders were given (Hear, hear). He had been informed that the mob, acting upon some sudden impulse, or under some guidance not foreseen by the Commissioners of Police or any other person in authority, had made a sudden rush from Hyde-park in the direction of Grosvenor-place, and there being no more than the ordinary police on duty—the neighbourhood being originally perfectly quiet—they were unable to cope with such large numbers, and the damage was done before the reserves could be brought up. The reserves, however, were brought up in time to check the progress of the riot. A hundred men were brought up from stations south of Belgrave square, and a considerable number from Hyde-park itself.

Mr. ADDERLEY did not think that the answers given by the right hon. Baronet were at all satisfactory. They had now had the third consecutive Sunday riot, and he wished to know in what way they were to protect themselves from fourth? (Hear, hear.) Last Sunday he saw in Grosvenor place a parcel of boys, about fifty or sixty in number, walking down the middle of the street, breaking windows. They were surrounded by a large number of the lowest rabble; and there was also present a number of respectably-dressed persons who called themselves "spectators," and who certainly might have been better employed (Cheers). Not a single police-officer was present; but the right hon. Baronet was perhaps aware that a large number of the force were in the neighbourhood, at the top of Constitution-hill, and at Hyde-park. In fact, as soon as the disturbance was over, the streets were occupied by them in numbers that might have resisted a hostile invasion with great success (A laugh); and they remained there for the remainder of the evening (A laugh). What he wished to know was, whether the right hon. Baronet would state to the House what were the orders the police had received; and if the right hon. gentleman was not prepared to give that information, he (Mr. Adderley) would move that the orders be laid on the table of the House. He should also be glad if the right hon. gentleman would tell them what was the number of persons that had been taken prisoner; and likewise if he would state in what way the public were to protect themselves in future—whether, in short, they were to take measures for their own defence, or whether they might trust to the police? (Hear.)

Sir G. GREY said the description given by the honourable gentleman corresponded pretty much with the statements which had been communicated to him both by the Commissioners of Police and by other persons; although he thought the honourable gentleman had rather under-rated the number of persons who followed the knot of boys and the other parties engaged in breaking windows. The honourable gentleman asked whether the police were not in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyde-park, and whether they had not abstained from interfering? He (the right honourable Baronet) was informed that there was a sudden rush from Hyde-park to Belgrave-square, and he was afraid the honourable gentleman himself had suffered to a considerable extent (A laugh). The mob was followed by a large number of persons, who had been attracted by a curiosity which he could not help considering was blameable (Hear, hear), and those persons so obstructed the road that the police could not force their way through the crowd to the front in time to prevent the mischief (Hear, hear). In addition to sending a body of 400 men from the park after the mob, a message was dispatched to the stations south of Belgrave-square, and 100 men who were ordered to meet the crowd, succeeded in arresting some of the ring-leaders. The honourable gentleman said that there were no police in the streets; but in point of fact the ordinary police officers were on duty.

Mr. ADDERLEY: No, no.

Sir G. GREY: The hon. gentleman might be better informed; but he (the right hon. Baronet) was told that the ordinary police officers were on duty, though, of course, they were quite unable to resist so large a crowd. The mob ran away as soon as the police were seen to arrive, including those boys who had committed acts of violence in front. He believed that only one of the persons actually charged with throwing stones and breaking windows in that district had been arrested. He was arrested by a gentleman, an acquaintance of his (Sir G. Grey's) (Hear, hear). If other persons who were looking on while these acts of violence were committed had vigorously exerted themselves, he believed that several others of the offenders might have been taken (Hear, hear). In the Tottenham-court road district, eight persons had been arrested. The same disorderly and riotous proceedings had taken place there by apparently the same class of persons; and the police certainly could not have had any suspicion that such proceedings would take place in a district like that, there being no person resident there who could be supposed to be at all obnoxious to the rioters; and the ordinary police on duty there had not the power of putting a stop to the riot. The orders given to the police were to hold in readiness a large reserve, in order that they might be prepared to act wherever there was any disturbance. In some instances, where it had been anticipated, disturbances did not take place; in others they did (Hear, hear). But the orders given to the police undoubtedly were to arrest every person guilty of any act of violence or of obstruction of carriages. Of course, without any special instructions, in the event of open acts of violence like those committed on the preceding day, it was the duty of every policeman—and not only of every policeman, but of every subject of her Majesty (Hear, hear)—to do all in his power to put a stop to such lawless proceedings (Hear, hear).

Colonel D. PENNANT wished to ask if the right hon. Baronet was aware that a gallant Admiral, Sir George Seymour, had attempted to put a stop to the destruction of property in his own neighbourhood, and had been struck down by a stone on the head, and had been severely injured.

Sir G. GREY said he had heard of the occurrence with extreme regret (Hear). That gallant Admiral, with the spirit of a British sailor, had called on those around him to assist him, and the only assistance he received was a blow on the head. Had the assistance of the bystanders been promptly rendered, he (Sir George) believed that no such injury as had occurred would have been committed.

Colonel PENNANT asked whether, if, on Sunday next, a repetition of the same scenes occurred, the inhabitants would be justified in associating themselves together for the protection of their property? (Cheers).

Sir G. GREY: I can only say that, in the event of such disgraceful proceedings being renewed next Sunday, every step will be taken by the police to resist them; and the authorities of the police will be most happy to concur with the inhabitants of the district, and to receive their assistance (Hear, hear).

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Education (Scotland) Bill was brought up for consideration as amended in Committee. A number of additional amendments were also proposed, some of which were adopted after a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion.

PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENT BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Partnership Amendment Bill was opposed by

Mr. HASTIE, who moved as an amendment that the bill should be committed that day three months. He contended that there was no occasion for the measure, the present supply of capital being ample for all business purposes. Supporting the principle of unlimited liability in its integrity, the hon. member proceeded to read passages from a work by Mr. Macculloch at such length as to elicit a call to order from Mr. E. Ball, on the ground that the House ought not to be called upon to listen to a pamphlet instead of a speech.

The SPEAKER observed that the question was one of degree. Liberal allowance was generally made in the matter of extracts, but hon. members ought to exercise a little moderation in using the privilege.

Mr. EASTON, in afterwards concluding his speech, remarked upon the funds which the bill would render possible.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the amendment, and declared that the

public demanded no change in the Law of Partnership; and argued upon the abstract principle that, when partners in business could share unlimited profits, they had no right to shelter themselves under a limited liability. The system employed abroad upon that latter principle was fast sinking into discredit, although the comparative scarcity of capital in the countries in question rendered it more justifiable and more necessary to encourage by every means the association of capitalists.

Mr. MCGREGOR supported the bill; observing that England was the only country where the partner in a commercial enterprise was compelled to risk his whole property on its success.

The bill was also defended by Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Malins; and, after some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee on the bill.

Two clauses were passed, with some considerable opposition, when the Chairman was ordered to report.

The Royal Annuities Bill was read a second time, Mr. Williams introducing a brief remonstrance respecting the amount of the grant.

The Coal Mines Inspection Bill was considered with the amendments, and ordered to stand for third reading next day.

The Public Libraries and Museums Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE HANGO MASSACRE.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of CLARENDON said, in reference to the Hango massacre, that the statement of Baron de Berg was, to a considerable extent, inadmissible, and instructions had been sent to Admiral Dundas, directing him to furnish to the Russian authorities a more accurate account of the outrage, accompanied with a demand for the immediate release of the prisoners. In reply to another question, the noble Lord said that a mixed commission was now sitting in Paris, composed of English and French officers, with a view to the formation of a plan for the regular exchange of prisoners with Russia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The early sitting was occupied in Committee on the Nuisances' Removal Amendment Bill.

VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Sir E. B. LYNTON gave notice that, on the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply on Friday, or on any other opportunity which might on that evening present itself, he will move "that the conduct of Lord John Russell in the recent negotiations at Vienna has, in the opinion of the House, shaken the confidence of the country in those to whom its affairs are entrusted."

Mr. DISRAELI said, in the absence of Lord John Russell, he was under the necessity of postponing a question he intended to put to him, as to whether he had the permission of her Majesty for making his statement of Friday last as to what had taken place in the Cabinet on the subject of the last proposition submitted by Austria for the approval of England and France.

THE MEDICAL STAFF IN THE EAST.

In reply to questions from Mr. Stafford and Mr. Roebuck, Mr. F. PEEL stated that Dr. Andrew Smith had resigned his appointment on the medical staff in the East, and merely continued to discharge the duties of his late office until a successor was appointed; but that Dr. Hall still retained his appointment of Inspector-General of the Hospitals, no complaint having been made against him since the present Secretary for War had exercised his functions, so as to justify his dismissal.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Lord PALMERSTON afterwards announced, in reply to questions, that her Majesty proposed to lay before Parliament the convention by which England and France undertook to guarantee the new Turkish Loan for £5,000,000, for the purpose of asking the Legislature to ratify the same. Means would be taken to provide that the money should be expended solely upon the purposes of the war.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Mr. V. SCULLY moved a resolution thanking her Majesty for the late Order in Council, directing an examination into the qualifications of candidates for certain Government offices; recommending the extension of that principle over all the departments of the public service; and that the examination should be an open one.

Lord GODERICH seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER contended that the competition system, as worked by means of a Board of Examiners, was already adopted to as great an extent as in practice could be made useful. The proposal to make examinations public would, he believed, lead to some inconveniences, while the expected advantages were likely to prove delusive. Describing the various methods recommended by different authorities, or pursued in different countries, with the view of securing the most efficient body of public functionaries, Sir G. C. Lewis defended the system practised by the English Government, and condemned especially every change which should restrict the discretion of the political chieftains of departments as to the selection of their subordinates.

Mr. WILKINSON would not vote for Administrative Reform on account of the disasters in the Crimea, and thought that such reform could only be carried out by the Ministers themselves. The great object to be attained was, he contended, the abolition of the system of patronage.

Mr. LINDSEY likewise attacked the patronage system, and thought that a Government which could not exist on its own merits had no right to its position. He did not think that the present Administration had any serious intention of carrying out Administrative Reform, and gave his hearty support to the motion. He then entered into a defence of his own statements and conduct, impugning in the course of his remarks the management of the Government; for which he was called to order by the Speaker, as entering upon irrelevant topics.

Sir C. WOOD replied to these defensive statements, endeavouring to establish that the original accusations had been exaggerated or misstated.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE denied that the resolution implied a revocation of the Order of Council, or in any way involved new and untried views. The plans proposed did not do away with the responsibility of appointments; they only transferred that responsibility to the Board of Examiners. If to a proper examination there were added the test of probation, he thought that the alteration would be safe in every way. He rebutted the argument that an alteration of the present system would be injurious to political or social arrangements; and, after advertizing to the failures of the past winter as proving the deficiency in the working of our present machinery, declared his intention to support the resolution.

Sir F. BARING expressed himself satisfied with the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. From his own experience he could not concur in the sweeping charges made against the clerks in Government offices. The present system admitted the selection of the relations of officers who had died in the service of the country—an advantage which would be swept away by the proposed alterations. He denied that men who passed high examinations would be more likely to possess the qualifications of an official clerk.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in supporting the resolution, offered many arguments in favour of the competitive system, which he believed to be the only practicable substitute in the public service for private interests, which secured ability among the employees of mercantile associations. Remarking upon the discontent that existed in the civil service, he contended that it arose from the present necessity of awarding salaries almost irrespective of ability, so that good men were underpaid, while inefficient employees obtained far more than they were worth. He urged the extension of the principle of preliminary examination, and pointed out the means of rendering the test thus established sufficient and accurate.

After a few words from Mr. TITE,

Lord PALMERSTON observed that all parties were unanimous as to the end in view, namely, the selection of the best men for the public service, the only difference being as to the means. Describing and commenting upon the various contrivances that had been suggested in order to secure the desired object, he dwelt upon the difficulties that surrounded them, or the inconveniences to which they would lead. The Government, he declared, were anxiously labouring in the cause, and were gradually extending the system of competitive examinations. He trusted that the House would not interrupt the process, which had been lately commenced; at all events before it was proved to have fallen short of the intended result.

Mr. B. SCULLY briefly replied, and the House divided:—For the resolution, 125; for the previous question, 140; majority, 15.

Mr. L'ELLATTE attempted to move a resolution respecting the grievances of sergeants in the Army, but could not obtain a hearing owing to the impatience of the House to hear Mr. Roebuck.

THE CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROEBUCK shortly alluded to the importance of the motion which he designed to bring forward on the 17th, and moved that the House should be called on that day.

Lord W. PAULETT and Lord SEYMOUR remarked upon the inconvenience and inutility of the proceeding.

Mr. HADFIELD supported the motion for a call of the House.

Mr. S. WORTLEY, Mr. HUTCHINS, and Mr. BASS having spoken,

Mr. ROEBUCK, in replying to the appeals made to him to withdraw his motion, stated that it was prompted by the discovery that certain influences had been used to induce members to leave town.

On a division the motion for a call was negatived by 153 to 103.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

LONDON WRIT COMMITTEE.

Mr. WALFORD moved that Baron Lionel de Rothschild be at liberty to appear before the Select Committee on the London writ by his counsel and agents. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

The Schools (Scotland) Bill (Mr. Stirling's) was ordered for second reading on Thursday.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. FOLLETT op-

posed it on the ground that it was a political and not a religious question. He believed that those who supported this measure had for their object the destruction of the Established Church, and that they cared little about the parly question of a rate. He concluded by moving an amendment, that the House do go into Committee this day three months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not believe that the hon. and learned gentleman, or any other person, could flatter him if that this was anything else than a question of time. A third, if not a half, of the whole population disengaged from the Church of England, and upon that class of persons church-rates were an intolerable grievance. It was a most galling injustice, and it was not decent that it should be allowed to stand. There would be agitation upon it year after year, and he thought it would be advisable on the part of the House to avail itself of every opportunity that presented itself of settling the question.

Lord J. MANNERS supported the amendment, and considered that the hon. and learned gentleman who moved it had a perfect right to avail himself of every third of the House to arrest the progress of the bill.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE did not apprehend that the Church of England would be undermined or overthrown by the abolition of church-rates. The system had been abolished in Ireland, and the establishment in that country had been immensely strengthened.

Mr. E. BALL supported the bill.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE supported the amendment because the measure was not an honest measure. The bill was in every respect an aggression upon churchmen.

Mr. C. FORSTER supported the bill. In Walsall, the town he represented, there had been no church-rates during the last fifteen years, and all heartburnings and animosities were consequently unknown.

Mr. WIGRAM objected to the bill because it had a tendency to keep up perpetual agitation upon the subject.

After some further discussion the House divided, when there appeared—For the adjournment, 118; against it, 175: majority, 57.

On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, in order that the House might go into Committee, Mr. LLOYD DAVIES rose amidst loud cries of "Divide!" He said that he would commence by noticing the arguments—(the rest of the sentence was lost in the outcry which was raised against him). The hon. member spoke until a quarter to six o'clock, the time when, by the standing orders, the debate must be adjourned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that among the numerous inventions which have been submitted to the attention of the Ordnance authorities is one of a reflective tube, the purpose of which is to enable the engineers at work in the trenches to see the interior of the enemy's works without exposure to the chance of a bullet.

At the Lowmoor Iron

race appear with his code, a regular system of statute law; and then extends before us a well-ascertained and, surely, a long career of history, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, during which Novgorod, a member of the Hanseatic League, a commercial emporium of high importance, a centre for the activity of Asia and Europe, a free city, and the metropolis of a powerful and busy State, maintained no mean character and played no insignificant part in human destinies. Why, we hesitate not to say that the portion of annals omitted in Mr. Dower's map transcends in magnitude the portion supplied; only that, of course, the period passed tacitly over being more remote from us may be less interesting to the present generation. Exactly so; but why say of the map that it shows Russia's "earliest extent," when this is not the case? It would be a sufficiently large attraction to state the exact truth, that it displays Russia as Russia was at the end of the fourteenth century, and in the various stages of her subsequent progress and development.

The confusion results from this, that a revolution which suddenly set Muscovy above Russia is taken as the starting-point of Russian history. In reality, this was like the conquest of China by the Tartars,—the conquerors accepting the language, the customs, the laws, and the religion of the conquered, who immediately obtained a social, moral, and political predominance, never afterwards subverted, although modified by the immigration of Germans, their instalment in all high offices, and their matrimonial or dynastic subjugation and retention of the throne. With this last silent and gradual colouring, rather than revolution, we have nothing to do here: it resembles what Mr. Disraeli calls the "Dutch invasion" of England.

The map begins chronologically, far down, indeed, in the history of Russia, at the epoch when Muscovy won that Tartar advantage and underwent that Chinese defeat of which we just now speak. In the second half of the fifteenth century, Ivan, third Grand Duke of that name in Moscow, and afterwards first Czar, rose against Novgorod with success; and on the 27th of January, by the corrected reckoning, in the year 1478, the glory, and the sceptre, and the power, and all the regalia, and the treasures passed away from that ancient place of sway, and were formally deposited in Moscow. The silver, the gold, and the precious stones filled three hundred carts in their conveyance. But Novgorod, although despoiled and mourning like a widow, still retained some life and renown, for about one hundred years. Then, Ivan the Fourth held therein a more "bloody assize" than that known in our own history by the name; and in five weeks put to death, in cold blood, 50,000 innocent human beings, and sacked and ravaged and destroyed all that remained of their ancient opulence and splendour. Novgorod never recovered that fearful carnage, or that unsparing spoliation; and even now some six thousand oppressed and impoverished people creep about amid the scene which once echoed with the footsteps and the wheels and the voices of half a million flourishing artisans and enlightened freemen in a princely community.

But, although the title of the Map, if strictly tested by what the Map contains, is found to be somewhat too comprehensive; yet this is only a secondary matter, for two reasons. In the first place, the point involved is merely a point of degree, not of principle—the new principle implied in the title of the Map being most signally and brilliantly exemplified from the date 1500 down to that of 1855. In the next place, this great boon being conferred on the purchaser, and the announced principle being fairly carried out, the error which misstates the extent to which the principle is carried out, becomes merely clerical. It can be remedied even in the present Map, without touching the essence or substance of the design in any way. Still it was necessary for us to point out this little inexactitude of designation, this want of complete correspondence between promise and execution. Having discharged our duty without mixing in it any great censure, we proceed with our narrative.

Under the Czars Russia grew steadily, crushing her successive acquisitions into a homogeneous empire; and the map before us depicts the result as it stood at the next decisive epoch—the accession of Peter the Great, in 1682—after the lapse of another century. At that time, as the map shows us with accuracy, Russia was still a very secondary State in Europe, unequal to several which have since either disappeared altogether, like Poland; or, without disappearing, have yielded to the general spoiler some of their fairest possessions, and can no longer contend with her single-handed as of old. We see all this in the map, with the dates of each part of the progressive booty duly marked; while the territory transferred is differently shaded, to enable the reader to keep in mind, for instance, the districts from which the terrible Jagellons led the chivalry of Poland to the very walls of Moscow; or those which Turkey in the south, or Sweden in the north, strove in vain to preserve from the common enemy between them. When Peter mounted the throne the Baltic provinces had passed indeed from the power of the Teutonic Knights, but acknowledged not yet the Russian allegiance. Finland still belonged to Sweden; Livonia, Courland, and the whole of Lithuania, to Poland,—as well as Volhynia and Podolia; while Turkey continued to hold sway over Bessarabia, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, the Don Cossacks, and—at least as Suzerain—over the Crimea. The Caucasus was free, nor, in truth, have certain parts of it ever been subdued, either in ancient or in modern ages. From the time of Croesus and Darius to the time of Abdul-Medjid those mountains have afforded a disturbed and a beleaguered, but an untried, refuge to liberty and independence. The acquisitions from these various quarters, with the dates of the transition, and a note from whom they were respectively wrested, are all marked on this useful map. It conveys to the eye a portentous spectacle of the volcanic restlessness of the central power which thus on every side—literally all round its own circumference—overlooked in torrents of ravage. The aggressions are seen to be positively circular. Independently, therefore, of any attractions from without, there must have been an inherent propulsion from within. No explanations will suffice, if they would try to account for these aggressions by merely citing the temptations which natural wealth offers to moral cupidity. The bleak tracts of Finland are apparently as alluring to this grand imperial organisation of freebooters as the sunny and pleasant provinces of Persia, which are appropriated by war and treaty in our own century with the same steady spirit of rapine—no greater eagerness being shown in the one case than in the other. In fact, from a very remote period, there seems to be neither a more violent nor a less violent principle of depredation actuating the Russian policy. Its whole history reveals the instinct of prey, and aggression is the most perceptible law of its nature. Of this, just as good an illustration could be derived from the acquisition of Kasan, marked in the present map 1552, of Astrakan (1554), of Tetzlisk (1557), as from the stipulations of Turkoman Chai in Erivan (1820), or of Gulistan (1814), on the fertile confines of Armenia.

The three Monarchs who have most added to the empire are Peter the Great, the infamous Catherine II., and the late Emperor Nicholas. Alexander I., on the whole, rather consolidated than increased the territories of Russia; and of the three others, Catherine, by means of the two partitions of Poland (1772 and 1793) may claim to have made in much the most important contributions. The time of both partitions, and the particular districts which changed hands on each occasion, are set forth in the map. Corresponding with the first Polish partition, the reader perceives more to the south an almost contemporary date, 1774, printed over a dark belt, in which is mapped the country—till then partly Turkish, partly Tartar—of Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and the Don. A little below he sees the ukase of 1783 recorded across what were then Crim-Tartary and Cis-Caucasia; but are now the Crimea and Taurida respectively. Bessarabia is not all appropriated at the same time, nor under the same Monarch. After the Treaty of Kainardji, in point of time, which treaty is inscribed across all the regions just mentioned, from the river Dnieper to the Caspian Sea, are printed in smaller but treacherous looking type, the words "Treaty of Jassy, 1792." Then pass further west, into Bessarabia Proper, and also into another reign, and behold, we notice, running at right angles with the Danube, the printed memorandum, "Treaty of Bucharest, 1812." More north we fall back again just twenty years into the second partition of Poland, 1792.

Thus we see in this admirable method of topography not only where a region lies, and to whom it now belongs, but to whom it belonged of old, and when it either lost its independence or changed its allegiance.

It is very curious that the roll of this tide of general absorption has been much accelerated since the destruction of the municipal freedom which Russia, at least in her nobility, once exercised. Three more absolutely despotic sovereigns, than the three who made the chief encroachments all round her circumference, Russia never possessed, and indeed, the world never beheld. And, while the best of the three, Alexander, added least to the Empire, the worst of the three, Catherine, was also the most successful and the most extensive marauder. She not only divided with extortione prole the spoils of Poland, but incorporated those important southern regions we have mentioned, including the Crimea. There she made her famous tour of illusion, in which, at each stage of her progress, the shell and form, as it were, of beautiful villages which did not exist, smiling gardens, and enchanting appearances of fertile scenery were fabricated by Potemkin to create upon the salt marsh and the unpeopled steppe the likeness of a felicity and an abundance, of which that newly-gained territory was intrinsically quite devoid. The apparition of a more whimsical Italy was made to stand between the view of Potemkin's deluded mistress and the true aspects of her conquest. Far different from the unsubstantial and transitory vision was a peninsula exhibiting indeed a southern fringe of rich verdure and glowing luxuriance, but, like

the apple of the Dead Sea, containing an arid, sterile, and deleterious core. The "Semiramis of the North" was delighted even more with this seeming paradise which stretched away into the Euxine, than with those conquests which seemed to open to her eagles the road of Central Europe.

Altogether a more suggestive, or a more useful map we have not seen; and we only hope, to repeat our former wish, that the plan of it may be more extensively applied. In the present instance geography is made eloquent to us, but gloomily eloquent, as we contemplate the localities to which we are accustomed in all other charts, but which here alone remind us at every step "who passed that way"—telling us of what catastrophes and vicissitudes they have been the scene. The general diorama which moves slowly before the mind's eye, as the physical chart is pursued, has a grave significance. It is a funeral procession—a track of calamities and regrets—a dark progress—the march of shadows and mists, which more and more widely obscure the spots sacred to previous fame and freedom, or more and more closely approach the present refuges and sanctuaries of European civilisation.

The design of this publication is, we perceive, worthy of all encouragement and praise; the execution of it is equally entitled to our notice. It is evident that it must be immensely more complicated than an ordinary map with lines and shades. Great simplicity of method and great nicety of detail were necessary to prevent this multiplicity of varying signs and notations from perplexing the eye. At a first glance, in truth, it almost seems to the reader as though he should never disentangle that intricate maze of typography; but each moment of survey brings it out more and more neatly, sharply, and definitely, in all the distinctness of classification. Each hue is an era; each particular boundary or running border represents some great territorial redistribution; each note and nearly every name are made to recall whole volumes of protocols and long lapses of annals.

To an ignorant person, as we said before, this map would not serve its full intention; yet even to him it would at least form, perhaps, the very best guide-book for reading up the deficiencies of his own information. It would suggest what classes of works, if not what works, he must consult, for each part of the allusive and epitomical commentary; and would show him how vast and various are the studies requisite for the due estimation of any one extensive empire—how much of human history, how much of natural history, how much of diplomatic record, of international law, of statistical investigation, of art and of literature, of military rudiments and political erudition, are really contained in that comprehensive theme. But, meanwhile, to all those who have already acquired a moderate proficiency in these general departments of liberal knowledge the map will be an effective substitute for a mass of miscellaneous memoranda.

The time chosen for publishing this specimen of what we may call eye-history is, we need hardly say, tragically opportune; the country first selected is eminently appropriate; and the whole work is almost as praiseworthy in execution as it is excellent in plan.

WAR OBITUARY.

CORBETT (Captain Edmund), of the 88th Connaught Rangers, fell in the attack on the Quarries. A brother officer, writing home, thus refers to his death:—"Poor Corbett is also dead. He dashed out with his company from our trenches upon the top of the Russian parapet, waving his sword. His last words were, 'Come on, men! come on!' He received a bullet in his head and fell dead immediately. A more excellent and gallant fellow never breathed."

CROKER (John L.), Senior Captain of 17th Foot, served with that regiment in India during the campaigns of Afghanistan and Belochistan, at the storming and capture of Ghuznee and Khetat. The first British standard, the colours of his regiment, was planted by Captain Croker on the citadel of Ghuznee. The gallant officer entered the Army 18th March, 1837, and obtained his company 5th November, 1847. He was son of the Rev. Edward Croker, of Croome Gieble; nephew of the present John Croker, Esq., of Ballynagarde, county Limerick; and grandson of Edward Croker, Esq., of Ballynagarde, by Margaret Anne, his wife, sister of William, 1st Earl of Listowel. Two of the first settlers in Ireland of the Croker family, brothers, and both military officers, distinguished themselves by the extraordinary and almost romantic capture of the city of Waterford, in 1650. One of the brothers was killed in the assault.

FENWICK (Captain Bowes), of the 44th, entered the Army 29th January, 1842, and became Captain 24th November, 1848. This able and valuable soldier, who was mortally wounded on the 18th June in an attack on one of the Russian outposts before Sebastopol, was the scion of an old and honourable family in the north of England. He was the only surviving son of the late Percival Fenwick, Esq., of Newcastle. During his fourteen years of hard and glorious service in the British Army, in various parts of the world, Captain Bowes Fenwick won the warm affections of his brother officers: his loss is very generally and deeply deplored.

FORMAN (Captain Edward), of the Rifle Brigade, was in the 88th for some years, and served on the Staff in the West Indies. He was killed on the 18th June, whilst leading on his company to the assault on the Redan. He was son of the late Edward Forman, Esq., and nephew of Rowland Fothergill, Esq., of Mens Castle, Glamorganshire.

GRAVES (Lieutenant Thomas Molynieux), Royal Engineers, was son of John Samuel Graves, Esq., barrister-at-law, by Maria his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Molynieux, Bart., and grandson of the late Admiral Samuel Graves, whose grandfather, Samuel Graves, was elder brother of Admiral Thomas Graves, father of the first Lord Graves. Sir Thomas Graves, K.B., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, who was second in command to Lord Nelson at Copenhagen, was grand-uncle to the young officer who found a soldier's grave before Sebastopol on the 18th June.

HEYLAND (Lieutenant Langford), of the 33rd, was killed in the attack on Sebastopol of the 18th June, close to the Redan, where he fell pierced with six wounds. This most promising and gifted young officer, who was only seventeen years of age, had early acquired distinction at the Military College of Sandhurst, and had, by his brief services as a soldier, shown that his early promise was likely, had life been spared him, to have been fulfilled in a brilliant military career. Lieutenant Heyland was son of Alexander Charles Heyland, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, late Judge of Ghazeeepore, in India, and grandson of Langford Rowley Heyland, Esq., of Glendaragh, Antrim and Tamleath, county Derry, Justice of the Peace.

HILL (Lieutenant Andrew) of the 22nd, died on the 22nd June before Sebastopol of cholera, while serving with the 79th Highlanders. He was son of Ninian Hill, M.D., of Greenock, and entered the Army Dec. 31st, 1847. His commission of Lieutenant bears date August 21st, 1849.

HURT (Lieutenant Francis Richard), of the 34th, had been in the Army just four years. He was son of Francis Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, county Derby, by Cecilia Norman, his wife, niece of the Duke of Rutland, and grandson of the late Francis Edward Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, by Elizabeth, his wife, granddaughter of the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright. At the period of his death (before Sebastopol on the 18th) he had not quite completed his 23rd year.

JESSE (Captain William Howard), of the Royal Engineers, served throughout the Kaffir war of 1846, and was for a time in command of a native field force. His death occurred in the attack on the Redan on the 18th June.

MURRAY (Lieutenant James R.), Engineers, belonged to the illustrious and warlike house of Atholl: his father, Rear-Admiral James Arthur Murray, being son of Lord William Murray, whose father, John, was third Duke of Atholl. Lieutenant Murray was born 3rd July, 1829, and was slain in the struggle before the Redan.

ROBINSON (Captain John), of the 34th, was appointed Ensign 22nd March, 1844; became Lieutenant 22nd June, 1847; and obtained his company 9th July, 1852. He fell on the 18th June.

** It being the object of this War Obituary to give as complete accounts as possible of the officers who perish so gloriously in the present contest, any information from relatives or friends in addition or correction, if speedily sent, will not fail to have due and careful notice.

HONOURABLE CONDUCT.—Mr. David Kinmonth, who was a merchant in Dunning about ten years ago, and whose estate was then sequestered, yielding to his creditors 4s. 2d. per pound, has remitted from Boston, United States, to the trustee, Mr. Robert Greig, merchant here, full payment of the balance, with twenty-five per cent more in name of interest due thereon.

A REAL SAILING MATCH.—The barque *Allan Ker*, of Glasgow, and the barque *Earl of Harwood*, both weighed anchor on the 22nd of February, 1855, at Calico Roads, Pern, within half an hour of each other, and after sailing nineteen successive days together, parted company, from which time neither sighted the other, until the morning of the 1st of July, about twenty miles off Cape Clear. When day broke they were not half a mile apart, and they both anchored, within half an hour of each other, in Queenstown Roads, to which port they were bound for orders. The distance sailed by these ships, on a rough calculation, is 11,700 nautical, or about 13,000 British miles.

The first suburban cemetery constructed in Liverpool since the passing of Lord Palmerston's Intramural Interments Bill was publicly opened the other day. It is situated in Smithdown-lane, and is intended for the use of the extra-parochial district of Toxteth-park.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the resolution passed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the 4th inst., appointing the Right Hon. Viscount Canning Governor-General of India.

The French Emperor, on the proposition of Prince Napoleon, has ordered that 1500 men of the garrison of Paris shall be admitted gratuitously every day to visit the Exhibition.

Last Monday morning the King of the Belgians, Prince Albert, and the Count de Flandres, left Buckingham Palace at nine o'clock for Woolwich, and inspected the Royal Artillery, the Military Repository, and other objects of interest.

A private letter from Berlin, from a Russian source, states positively that the health of the Emperor of Russia is in a bad state. It is believed that he is attacked by consumption, and a good deal of uneasiness is felt as to its progress.

Their Majesties the Queen of Prussia and the Queen of the Netherlands are both expected at Ischl.

Prince Leopold did not accompany the other Princes and Princesses of the Royal family to Osborne on Tuesday, owing to a slight accident which the young Prince unfortunately met with a day or two since in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

The presence of the King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, with their father, and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, gave additional splendour to the gorgeous solemnities performed at St. Peter's on the morning of the 29th ult., in honour of the patron saints of Rome, the Apostles Peter and Paul.

The King of Prussia is much better; the fever has not returned; and he was able to take a carriage airing yesterday in the gardens of Sans Souci.

The Prince of Prussia left Berlin on Friday evening for St. Petersburg to visit his sister, the Dowager Empress. This visit is said to have no "political object."

The King of Holland went to Loo a few days ago, where he intends to remain for some time.

Chief Justice Wilde has returned to St. Helena, after a two years' absence, to resume his duties in the Supreme Court.

The Emperor of Austria has subscribed 300 ducats to the fund for erecting a monument to Schiller and Goethe.

The Government are stated to have resolved upon appointing a Commission to inquire into the subject of decimal coinage, to be composed of Lord Monteagle, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Norman.

Prince Napoleon's reception on Saturday evening was again most brilliantly attended; the Princess Mathilde aiding his Imperial Highness to do the honours of the evening.

The group of diplomats lately assembled at Vienna is now almost completely scattered. Lord Westmoreland has left; M. Bourgueney is preparing to depart; Count Arnim is at Baden; Count Bille Brahe, the Danish Minister, has left on leave for two months; and Prince Gortschakoff is to leave for Stuttgart on the 14th.

The members of the Fox Club had their annual fish dinner on Saturday, at Greenwich.

The Genoese papers of the 3rd announce the arrival of Queen Maria Christina at Genoa.

The Duchess of Orleans, who was unwell at Eisenach, after her return from Dresden, but had recovered, has again become indisposed, and cannot leave her room.

Government, upon the representation of Sir W. Molesworth, has placed the herbarium, the library, and the strictly botanical part of the Botanic Garden, Kew, under the charge of Dr. Hooker.

Count Coronini, by an official note, has ordered the Prince of Wallachia to take the most severe measures in reference to dogs, which endanger the lives of the brave soldiers of the Emperor of Austria by their ferocious attacks.

Their Highnesses Prince Ghulam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah, the son and grandson of Tippoo Sultaun, were presented to the Queen at an audience on Monday, by the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, and took leave of her Majesty, on their return to India.

The Count de Chambord is at present resident at Toplitz. A great number of families belonging to the Legitimist and Orleans party have lately arrived.

Meyerbeer dined with Lord John Russell, at Richmond, on Saturday last. An entertainment on a large scale is on the *tapis*, to celebrate the *maestro's* visit, at which amateurs and artists of high distinction will be present.

During a debate in the House of Lords, one evening last week, no little sensation was caused by the entry into the House of Sir Augustus Clifford, bearing on his arm the celebrated Miss O'Neill, now Lady Wrixon Becher.

Mdlle. Rachel commenced a series of six performances at the *Théâtre Français* last week with the character of *Piedrre*. The house was crowded to suffocation.

Princess Marcelline Czartoryski's *matinée musicale*, in aid of the benevolent fund of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, which was to take place at the house of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bredalbane, on the 13th inst., is postponed to Tuesday next, the 17th inst.</

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XXV.)

The amount of business done in the House of Commons bears a relative proportion to the length of the sitting; for a great deal of work is generally got through when a little time is occupied. If we find the morning papers filled with several columns of debate, we may be tolerably sure that few, if any, bills have been forwarded a stage; but, if the Parliamentary report is brief, we may conclude that several measures have been advanced, or that vast sums of money have been voted. In a Committee of Supply it is curious to observe how many thousands of pounds are disposed of in a single line, and even millions do not seem to go a very great way, for a few of them are often comprised within some half-dozen paragraphs.

Parliament is thinning almost every day, and, with a due appreciation of the importance of the private business of its own members, the House of Commons has declined to agree to a proposal to call it together for the consideration of the public interest. Mr. Roebuck's motion will, therefore, be made next week, in a House perhaps almost as thin as the opponents of the hon. gentleman could desire. One would imagine that the interest attaching to the subject of debate would ensure a full attendance of members; but Mr. Roebuck cannot trust to the intrinsic attractions of the topic he is about to handle, for he has heard that "attempts have been made to persuade members to leave town" before he brings forward his motion. Who are the parties that are desirous of giving the House of Commons the benefit of country air has not transpired; and indeed—though at elections it has been sometimes customary to carry away those who might give inconvenient votes—it can hardly be credited that members of Parliament would permit themselves to be "smuggled," or sent out of the way, in the same humiliating fashion.

Everybody professes himself a friend of Administrative Reform; but parties are divided as to how this reform is to be effected. The debate the other night on the proposed alterations in making appointments to the civil service elicited a large variety of opinion, which is at present too conflicting to lead to any practical results of a beneficial character. The plan proposed on one hand to confer places on candidates admitted unconditionally to a public competition would be somewhat awkward; for it would require such a building as Exeter-hall to accommodate the competitors, and another building equally large for the friends who would be anxious to look on and see fair play for their respective favourites. This method would certainly offer to the public an enormous amount of choice, without the opportunity of judicious selection. The probability is that, if the doors were thrown open for the indiscriminate admission of all the world into the public service, it would be found that "fools would rush in" so abundantly that the operation of extracting a needle from a bottle of hay would be simple and easy compared with the task of extracting real merit from the mass of incompetency that would offer its services to the nation. Such a plan would never be adopted by the largest or smallest of ordinary business establishments, and it would be equally impracticable where the service of the public has to be provided for.

One of the great causes of the inefficiency of the public service is the fact that those by whom it is performed are unfairly treated. It may be quite true that many are treated better than they deserve to be; but this only makes the injustice greater towards those whose merits are inadequately rewarded. The recent abandonment of the promised bill for altering the present oppressive system of superannuation has tended to dishearten many of the civil servants, the hardship of whose case has been allowed by three successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, every one of whom has promised to do something, and every one of whom has faithlessly done nothing. It is but justice to Mr. Disraeli to say that he showed himself to be most in earnest during the short time he held office, and he was, at all events, the first to admit the justice of a claim which he did not remain long enough in power to satisfy. Mr. Gladstone promised very fairly when in office, and has talked liberally since he quitted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But it seems to be the fatal effect of the possession of power that it prevents men from doing what they see to be the duty of any one else as soon as they themselves have quitted the post to which the duty attaches. No one would seem to be so well qualified to execute the office of a Minister as he who has just quitted place or is on the eve of coming into it. Lord Palmerston was just the man for Prime Minister, according to universal opinion, for some time previous to his accession to the Premiership, but since that time the discovery seems to have been made that he is not so fit for the place as he was thought to be. If anything should occur to turn him out, the probability is that, after a reasonable interval, his qualifications for the Premiership will reappear, and public acclamation will turn him in again. When Sir George Cornewall Lewis is no longer Chancellor of the Exchequer, he will, if he can spare time from the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review*, be most anxious to do justice to the Civil Service, whose case he now neglects; and it is very possible that he may be among the first to proclaim the unfitness of his successor, on the ground of some of those very omissions which the honourable Baronet himself had been guilty of.

I lately took occasion to regret the tone and spirit that had been generally adopted with regard to the police; who, as a body, have been somewhat unfairly attacked, on account of the misconduct of a few on the day of the Hyde-park demonstration. Such had been the discouragement thrown on the authorities by the temper exhibited towards them in influential quarters, that the police have been blamed almost as much for being too backward on Sunday last as they were for having been too forward on the Sunday preceding. I pointed out last week the danger that might arise from discouraging those who properly performed their duty by including the whole police force in a censure which, it is to be feared, some of them may have merited. Had they shown themselves on Sunday last it is almost certain that the vagabonds who broke the windows at the west end of the town would not have dared to perpetrate the mischief they committed. This mischief was not confined to the breaking of windows, for I know of more than one instance in which alarm and excitement caused the most serious consequences to some of those whose property and personal safety had been threatened. It is quite right that the guilty should be punished, but it is equally desirable that those to whom we are indebted for the preservation of the public peace should not be sacrificed to an indiscriminating "cry," and be, as it were, intimidated into a reluctance to show themselves where their services are wanted, lest they should be charged with provoking, through their presence alone, the disturbances it is their duty to prevent or to pacify.

The Sunday Beer Act is on its trial before a Committee of the House of Commons, where, among other witnesses, several metropolitan police magistrates have been examined. It seems rather unfair to ask those gentlemen to define a "traveller;" and, indeed, the definition should rather come from the Committee itself, which forms part of the Legislature by which the word was used, and members therefore are, or ought to be, the best judges of its meaning. That the Act is felt as a grievance there can be no doubt; but yet it is alleged on what seems good authority that it has greatly curtailed the amount of drunkenness. This fact may, perhaps, come out when the police authorities are examined as to the number of charges that have been taken at the different stations, before and since the Act came into operation. The fact, however, will not affect the principle that the use of anything ought not to be prohibited because its abuse is possible. It may be all very well to ask magistrates and others what they would propose to do as a remedy for the evil of drunkenness, but with all due deference be it said,—it is the business of the Legislature to find remedies for social evils, without restricting the reasonable enjoyments of the community; and it is the business of the magistrates to administer the laws, and not by any means to tell the Legislature what laws ought to be enacted.

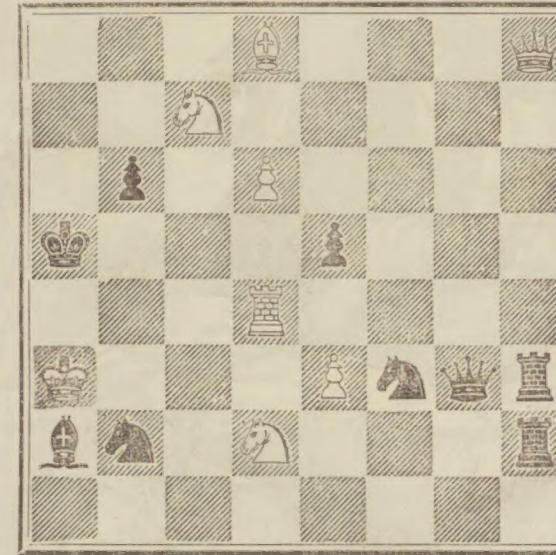
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. G. DEEDAW.—Your Solution of Shagird's Problem is correct.
C. E. B., T. A., and others.—Problem 531 can, we believe, be solved in four moves, if White begin by playing—1. B to Q R 4th.
W. M. C., Liver-pool.—Lo R at K 8 o. 588 once more.
Y. M. L., Mancester.—1. If a player by moving any piece leave his King in check, he is bound to replace that piece and then to play his King, provided his King can be legally played. 2. Your second query is not sufficiently explicit.
J. C. C., Lisbon.—White would reply with K to Q B 4th, mating next move.
H. T., Burton-on-Trent.—Thanks. The games are now under consideration.
A MEMBER OF THE BRISTOL CHESS-CLUB.—In the position cited, if White play as you suggest, Black can get a check with his Rook at K 2nd and avert the mate, for if, then, White plays the Rook, the game is drawn.
G. M.—They shall be reported on next week.
ANGUS.—The games between Messrs. De Rivière and La Roche shall be continued immediately.
J. T. M.—1. We are somewhat oppressed at this moment by the multiplicity of games demanding attention. In addition to the numerous contests at the Leamington Meeting there are the remaining parties between MM. La Roche and De Rivière; the games just played between the latter and the great German player, Von Heydebrand der Laza; the combats between the Manchester and Liverpool Clubs; besides a host of minor games. It is not in our power, therefore, to fix a time for the publication of your match. 2. Correspondents who are desirous of having their communications noticed the same week they are sent to the Office should post their letters not later than Tuesday.
AN AMATEUR, Cheshunt.—The objectors must be arrant simpletons. Refer them to the observations made by Lord Lyttelton, and by the Head Master of Shrewsbury School, the accomplished Dr. Kennedy, at the late Chess meeting held at Leamington.
SECRETARY.—A capital little game.
GALLIC.—The old rule regarding the "Roi dépeuillé" has long been obsolete, and your opponent has no right to avail himself of it. At the same time, as you have taken a pawn from him every pawn and Pawn secures his King, he can insist upon your effecting the mate in fifty moves; and if you fail, the game must be drawn.
R. J. E.—Yes, it is somewhat difficult; but, as we have said, it is very dull also.
GEORGE.—You may have had a dozen Queens on the board at once.

PROBLEM NO. 595.
BY H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

GAMES AT THE LEAMINGTON CHESS MEETING.

The following is a game played in an unfinished consultation match at the late meeting. The allies on one side being Messrs. Staunton, Wyvill, and Captain Kennedy; and on the other, Messrs. Löwenthal, De Rivière, and Falkbeer:—

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Messrs. S. W., & K.) (Mr. L., R., & F.)		(Messrs. S. W., & K.) (Mr. L., R., & F.)	
1. P to Q B 4th (a) P to K 4th	21. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	
2. P to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	22. K R to Q sq	B to K R 4th (k)
3. P takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	23. K R to Q B sq	Q takes Q P
4. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd	24. K R takes Q B P	B to Kt Kt 3rd
5. K B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	25. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to K 5th
6. P to Q Kt 4th (b)	P to Q 3rd (c)	26. Q R to K 4th	Q R to Q sq (j)
7. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	27. B takes Q R P	Q takes Q R P
8. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Castles		28. B to Q Kt 6th	Q R to Q 3rd
9. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 2nd (d)	29. Q to K sq	R takes R
10. K Kt to K 2nd	B to K B 4th	30. R takes R	B to K B 2nd
11. K Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Kt Kt 3rd	31. B to Q 4th	B to Q 4th (m)
12. Q to K B 3rd (e)	P to K 5th (f)	32. R to B 7th	R to K B 2nd
13. K Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt	33. R to B 8th (ch)	R to K B sq
14. Kt takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd (g)	34. R to Q B 7th	B to K B 2nd
15. P takes P (h)	P takes P	35. P to Q Kt 5th	R to Q Kt 6th
16. Castles on King's side (i)	Q to K B 5th	36. P to Q Kt 6th	R to Q Kt sq
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B takes Kt	37. P to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
18. Q takes B	Q takes B	38. Q to Q R 5th	Q to Q 8th (ch) (n)
19. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	39. K to R 2nd	Kt to Q 7th
20. P to Q 3rd	Q to her B 7th	40. Q to K 5th	

And in a few more moves the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

(a) The choosing a close opening in a contest played, as this was, before a promiscuous assemblage of amateurs strikes us as injudicious. Chess play in this sort of meeting is never of a very high order, but had all the games been open, as the committee wished, they would have been infinitely more amusing to the spectators, far less wearisome to the players themselves, and, we firmly believe, would have been very much better specimens of chess skill than the games before us.

(b) A move, suggested by Mr. Staunton, which seriously crippled Black's forces, and helped to keep them inactive for a long time.

(c) Had they taken the proffered Pawn it would have compromised their Game irretrievably:—

6. K B takes Q Kt P

7. Q to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th (best)

(If they retreat, the Bishop's White takes the Q Kt Pawn, &c., &c.)

8. K takes B P to Q R 3rd

9. Q to Q B 3rd P takes B

10. B to Q R 3rd P takes B

11. K R to Q 8th (ch) And Black have a very bad position.

(d) M. de Rivière recommended, instead of this weak step, that they should throw forward the P to Q Kt 4th; but he was overruled.

(e) A very good move, proposed by Mr. Wyvill.

(f) The result of imperfect calculation. Black appear to have thought this Pawn could not be captured without serious loss to their opponents.

(g) When advancing the P to K 5th Black seem to have believed they could now fork the two pieces by taking Pawn with Pawn, but they overlooked the fact that White might retake the Pawn with their King's Bishop, and, if their Bishop were captured, could win the adverse Q by checking with their Kt.

(h) Up to this moment, White's play was irreproachable; and, after winning two Pawns, and acquiring a much better position than their adversaries, they ought to have won without any difficulty. This and the next move, however—which, it is but fair to say, were earned by the adverse Q by throwing away a pawn!—

(i) Black are in a position of turning the advantage the enemy has given them to account.

(j) Intending to expedite matters by taking off the Bishop.

(m) Timorous and useless. From this point, we believe, that White, with careful play, can always draw the game.

(n) An impression prevailed among the foreign allies, that they would have won the game, had they played their Queen to her Kt 8th, checking, instead of to her own 8th. We believe they were mistaken, and that, so far from winning, they would infallibly have lost by playing the Queen otherwise than they did. Let us for a moment suppose they had played—

38. Q to her Kt 8th (ch) 41. K to Kt 3rd Kt to Q 5th (ch)

39. K to his R 2nd Kt to B 7th (ch) (They appear to have no better move.)

40. R to K 7th Q to K R 8th (ch) 42. R takes Kt P takes R

43. Q to Q 5th, &c., &c.

REVISION OF THE LAWS OF CHESS.

On Friday, the 29th ult., the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association held a meeting at Leamington (under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton), for the purpose of hearing the Rev. J. B. Smith read an epitome, which had been written by Mr. Staunton, of the New Laws proposed by himself, and MM. Von Jaenisch and Von Heydebrand to supersede the present imperfect and objectionable code. Upon the termination of this essay, which excited considerable interest, Mr. C. Ingleby, M.A., brought forward some suggestions of his own for remedying the crying evils of the existing rules; and a debate ensued, in which Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Staunton, and others took part, the object of which was to determine the best mode of rendering the Treatises by MM. Jaenisch, Heydebrand, and Staunton available for establishing a more consistent and uniform system of Chess Regulations. After an animated discussion, in which the different opinions of the three writers upon controverted points were separately heard and weighed, Lord Lyttelton proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"At a meeting of the Chess Association, held at Leamington, on Friday, the 29th of June, 1855, the meeting, after hearing a paper drawn up by Mr. Staunton, relating to the laws of Chess and to some revisions of them, more or less complete, by himself, M. von Jaenisch, and M. von Heydebrand der Laza, and considering that in England the laws, as given in the 'Chess Player's Handbook,' are usually the recognised standard in Chess-clubs, and that, therefore, the most practical measure for the improvement of the laws would be their publication in a revised form in that work, and learning from Mr. Staunton that, if so revised under the sanction of this association, he would be willing to issue them in a new edition of 'The Handbook.'

"Resolved.—That a Committee of the Association, consisting of the Rev. W. Wayte, C. M. Ingleby, M.A., Mr. C. Tomlinson, and Mr. G. L. Weston, with

power to add to their number, be requested to confer with Mr. Staunton for the above purpose; and that they present a copy of such revised laws, approved by them jointly, to the next meeting of the association, for their consideration and sanction."

Upon the proposition of the Rev. W. Temple, seconded by Mr. Staunton, it was then resolved that the next anniversary of the "Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association" should be held at Birmingham; and, on Lord Lyttelton vacating the chair, a vote of thanks to him was passed by acclamation, for his able presidency throughout the meeting.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE-PARK.

Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the conduct of those concerned in the demonstration of the previous Sunday in Hyde-park, there can be none with reference to that of Sunday last. Not only had all reasonable excuse for any breach of the peace, or even for any display of public feeling, been removed, but the police authorities scrupulously abstained throughout the day from provoking in the slightest degree the susceptibilities of the people who flocked to the park by thousands. The disturbances, therefore, and the injury to private property which took place, will only tell against the cause which it is the ostensible object of this agitation to promote; and, as the demonstration commenced against Lord R. Grosvenor's bill has now degenerated to a point at which all the respectable classes must wish to see it vigorously suppressed, we can only hope that, should anything of the kind be again attempted, those concerned may meet with the punishment which they deserve. The park, which was made the place of rendezvous, began to fill about half-past two o'clock, and it was obvious to those who watched the crowds as they collected from all quarters that there was among them an unusual leaven of ragged boys and what in slang phraseology are termed "roughs." These formed in groups first, which kept moving about in different directions, now attracted by an itinerant vendor of fruit, and now paying delicate attentions to some solitary policeman. After a time they concentrated their favours and confidence upon an elderly gentleman in a blue surtout and low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, who appeared known to some of them. They followed him all over the park, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another, taking with great agility the iron fences after him, and evidently expecting that when some convenient spot had been reached, he would call a halt and address them in stimulating terms. But it soon became painfully manifest that the person in question, so far from burning to relieve his excited feelings on the Beer Bill and other congenial topics, was only anxious to escape. Having managed to get near the Marble Arch, he for a moment addressed the mob, congratulated them upon the moral victory they had won, advised them to behave peaceably, and then suddenly sought the shelter of a passing omnibus, which, of course, rendered further pursuit impossible. Thus disappointed of a leader, the crowd, returned slowly to Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly, amusing themselves on the way by shouting at the few carriages and riders who passed. The small number of equestrians made this rather "slow" work, and about five o'clock all the more noisy and mischievously-disposed had quitted the park, and taken up a position at the top of Grosvenor-place, immediately in front of St. George's Hospital, and extending down to the entrance of Tattersall's. Here, under more favourable circumstances for the object in view, they resumed the fun of shouting at carriages; and whenever this had the effect of frightening the occupants, and making them turn back, a rush followed, accompanied now and then by a stone hurled against the back panel of the retreating equipage. Cabs and omnibuses were permitted to go unmolested; but the only exception otherwise made was in favour of Lord Cardigan, who was recognised as he drove past, and who seems to enjoy a high degree of popularity. It was after alarming the occupants, and making them turn back, a rush followed, accompanied now and then by a stone hurled against the back panel of the retreating equipage. Cabs and omnibuses were permitted to go unmolested; but the only exception otherwise made was in favour of Lord Cardigan, who was recognised as he drove past, and who seems to enjoy a high degree of popularity. 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"COLLECTING THE OFFERING IN A SCOTCH KIRK."—PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

and, no doubt, Mr. Markland is now in a position to make many important additions to his paper. We will add an anecdote which Mr. Gilbert's picture has brought to our recollection. Some 120 years ago—the exact day was the 3rd January, 1725—King George I landed at Rye, in Sussex, on his way to London, from one of his visits to his Hanoverian dominions. He was impatient to return to St. James's, but six days had to pass before he was enabled to reach London. There had been a heavy fall of snow. The road from Rye being mostly raised between ditches the road was barely visible, and it was not till the 7th that the snow had been sufficiently cleared "to make his Majesty's passage safe." King George I was then two days on the road from Rye to

London. From Rye to London is now an easy stage three hours, winter or summer.

COLLECTING THE OFFERING IN A SCOTCH KIRK.
FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

In the Middle-room of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy is a clever picture by Mr. J. Phillip, called, "Collecting the Offering in a Scotch Kirk," with this appropriate motto, "Give, and ye shall receive." It is one of four pictures contributed by an artist who has of late years made several successful strides to additional distinction in his walk of Art.

This Picture we have engraved for our Paper this week. It is in many respects essentially Scottish. There is a North-of-the-Tweed look about the leading persons in the congregation; and the "decent basin" of the English Church is characteristically represented in the "long ladle" which the reverend elder extends to "Grannie," and the young mother is so charmingly teaching her youngest-born to comprehend and remember. The boy in the foreground of the composition is a little too lazy in attitude for the strict observances of the Kirk; but, viewed artistically, there is no fault to be found with his position. The whole picture exhibits great observation of life, conveyed with a ready and a faithful pencil, and—no light merit—a fine eye for colour.



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The value of the Metropolitan Joint-Stock Bank, as an investment, may be seen from the following Table, showing the original cost of the Shares, and their present market-value, together with the dividends paid up thereon.

CONDITION OF THE EXISTING LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

NAME OF BANK.	Date when founded.	Amount paid on each share.	Present Value of each Share.	Increase or Decrease of Capital per Cent.	Rate per cent. Dividend paid.	Per cent per annum.
London & Westminster	1834	£20	49	145	16	1
London Joint Stock	1826	10	29	195	20	2
Union Bank of London	1829	10	29	195	15	1
London and County	1829	29	29	90	12	1
Commercial Bank of London	1840	29	33	65	10	1
Royal British Bank	1840	50	50	—	6	1
City Bank	1854	30	33	29	—	—
Bank of London	1854	30	33	112	—	—

* Not yet commenced business.

It is proved therefore by demonstration that Joint-Stock Banking, under proper supervision, affords a most legitimate and unusually profitable field for the investment of capital. The following heads show the condition of the existing London Joint-Stock Banks:

I. That there are but six Joint-Stock Banks in London.

II. The entire amount of subscribed capital in the whole of the existing Joint-Stock Banks in London amounts to £12,704,290.

III. The amount thereof paid up is £8,171,035.

IV. The amount of deposits, or customers' balances, is £26,315,473.

V. The total number of shareholders is 4,097.

VI. The number of shares issued, 187,684.

VII. The dividend is paid by the six existing Joint-Stock Banks, varying from 20 to 60 per cent., and the aggregate, to 75 per cent., or an average of nearly 14 per cent per annum, exclusive of large sums reserved.

The business of the Bank will not be commenced until the whole of the Capital has been subscribed, and one half thereof paid up.

By a clause in the Deed of Settlement, Shareholders are entitled to interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all Share Capital paid up previously to the declaration of bonus, as well as to fifty per cent of the net profits.

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Applications for Prospects and Forms of Application for Shares to be made to the Solicitor to the Association; Thomas Taylor, Esq., 27A, Bucklersbury, London; to the Secretary, at the Temporary Offices, 40, Pall-mall, London; or to the General Manager, at 33, Cannon-street, London-bridge.

HARRY LAKE, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

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Dated this day of 1855.

Reference Names (in full)

Residence

Profession or trade

Place of business

No application for Shares in this Association will receive attention unless accompanied by a good reference.

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